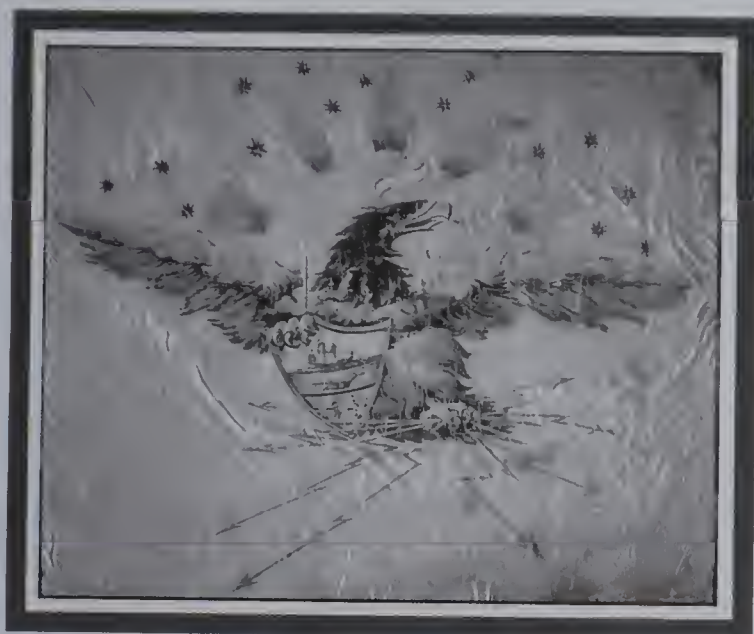


**AUCTION RESULTS\***

# **JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION**

**COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY**

**Part XVI**



**NUMISMATIC AMERICAN HISTORY**

**MEDALLIC DISTINCTIONS AWARDED TO FIRST PEOPLES**

**Nueva España**

**La Nouvelle-France**

**British North America**

**The United States of America**

**OCTOBER 17, 2006**

***Stack's***

123 West 57th Street • New York, NY

**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE**

LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
1	1300.00	60	13000.00	119	14000.00	178	26000.00
2	1200.00	61	12000.00	120	27500.00	179	1500.00
3	550.00	62	11000.00	121	9000.00	180	1400.00
4	2800.00	63	12000.00	122	9000.00	181	1300.00
5	1000.00	64	11000.00	123	9500.00	182	175000.00
6	1200.00	65	7500.00	124	7000.00	183	26000.00
7	1300.00	66	4000.00	125	22500.00	184	15000.00
8	1500.00	67	15000.00	126	26000.00	185	950.00
9	800.00	68	10500.00	127	18000.00	186	950.00
10	1300.00	69	11000.00	128	25000.00	187	550.00
11	800.00	70	6500.00	129	19000.00	188	5500.00
12	725.00	71	6000.00	130	22000.00	189	125.00
13	650.00	72	5500.00	131	7500.00		
14	400.00	73	2200.00	132	13000.00		
15	300.00	74	450.00	133	16000.00		
16	225.00	75	4500.00	134	14000.00		
17	300.00	76	4000.00	135	12000.00		
18	325.00	77	8000.00	136	16000.00		
19	525.00	78	9000.00	137	19000.00		
20	350.00	79	2000.00	138	17000.00		
21	325.00	80	5500.00	139	36000.00		
22	300.00	81	5000.00	140	22000.00		
23	225.00	82	4500.00	141	28000.00		
24	500.00	83	15000.00	142	18000.00		
25	210.00	84	5500.00	143	26000.00		
26	5500.00	85	11000.00	144	16000.00		
27	3500.00	86	6500.00	145	14000.00		
28	1200.00	87	5000.00	146	28000.00		
29	3750.00	88	1600.00	147	9000.00		
30	175.00	89	2600.00	148	10000.00		
31	2800.00	90	3250.00	149	11000.00		
32	2600.00	91	135.00	150	28000.00		
33	2600.00	92	2000.00	151	14000.00		
34	1900.00	93	3750.00	152	11000.00		
35	1800.00	94	800.00	153	11000.00		
36	1800.00	95	1800.00	154	15000.00		
37	2200.00	96	2000.00	155	13500.00		
38	7000.00	97	700.00	156	30000.00		
39	80000.00	98	1000.00	157	19000.00		
40	30000.00	99	800.00	158	17000.00		
41	18000.00	100	50000.00	159	17000.00		
42	6500.00	101	16000.00	160	13000.00		
43	3250.00	102	17000.00	161	14000.00		
44	2800.00	103	32500.00	162	3000.00		
45	2200.00	104	15000.00	163	20000.00		
46	900.00	105	32500.00	164	13000.00		
47	135000.00	106	17000.00	165	7000.00		
48	4000.00	107	165000.00	166	8000.00		
49	1900.00	108	160000.00	167	4750.00		
50	22000.00	109	150000.00	168	32000.00		
51	16000.00	110	50000.00	169	18000.00		
52	5500.00	111	26000.00	170	8500.00		
53	16000.00	112	20000.00	171	17000.00		
54	11000.00	113	20000.00	172	15000.00		
55	9000.00	114	17000.00	173	12000.00		
56	9000.00	115	16000.00	174	16000.00		
57	6500.00	116	12000.00	175	46000.00		
58	325.00	117	35000.00	176	85000.00		
59	14000.00	118	15000.00	177	36000.00		

**Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.**

**\*These prices represent the last price called by the auctioneer (the "hammer price") and do not include the 15% Buyer's Fee.**



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# JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION

COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XVI



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MEDALLIC DISTINCTIONS AWARDED TO FIRST PEOPLES

Nueva España

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OCTOBER 17, 2006

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

**FRONT COVER**

***The flag illustrated is the “Powell Standard,”  
National Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse  
(First City Troop), circa 1797. Image courtesy  
of “The Museum of the First Troop,  
Philadelphia City Cavalry.”***

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION  
COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY

Part XVI

OCTOBER 17, 2006

Tuesday Evening, October 17, 2006

6:30 P.M. Sharp

Lots 1-189

*Lot Viewing*

May 8-12, 2006—By Appointment Only.

October 9, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 13, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 10, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 16, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 11, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	October 17, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
October 12, 2006	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.		

Lots will be available for viewing at the above times at our offices at  
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# JOHN J. FORD, Jr.

## An Appreciation From a Friend

Almost all of the previous Ford catalogs have started with an appreciation of Mr. Ford written by a well-known numismatist friend of his. I tried to select as authors those who had something to do with the material in the catalogue each was to introduce, either as an expert in the field, a noted collector, or a well-known professional numismatist. I have chosen myself to write the following introductory words.

Indian Peace Medals were Mr. Ford's most favorite collectable. He lavished more study and spent more money on them than on anything else he collected. If there was one numismatic project he wanted to start more than any other it was an in-depth study of the American medals in this series. Had he lived to finish his project it would have been his crowning achievement, but he died before he really had the project underway. The Indian medals he collected are an important part of his legacy to the numismatic world. This catalogue and the one to follow next year are my tribute to his intention.

Everyone seems to remember his first encounter with John Ford. For my part, I was a novice coin cataloguer in September 1982, working from an office at the end of a corridor in Sotheby's crowded quarters at 980 Madison Avenue in New York City. One afternoon I received a call from a man whose voice had a remarkably commanding quality. He introduced himself as a Mr. Ford, said he was at Sotheby's to discuss an early printed copy of the Declaration of Independence, and thought he might introduce himself to the fellow who had catalogued the Scott-Kinear Collection scheduled for sale the following month. The sale included the finest known Baldwin \$10 Horseman and a Wiegand gold bar among other great items. I had never heard of Mr. Ford before, but the resonance of his voice suggested he might be someone worth meeting.

The man who introduced himself as Mr. Ford was dressed in a full length wool overcoat and wore a homburg and pigskin gloves despite the warmth of the Indian Summer afternoon. His shoes were so well polished my eyes hurt to look at them. He looked like a guy who could buy anything he wanted out of any Sotheby's catalogue he saw. Later, when I got to know Mr. Ford better, he told me that his best client, Mrs. Emery May Norweb, instructed him to dress to look like "he could buy the place," as he put it. After introductions were over Mr. Ford invited me to accompany him across Madison Avenue and have a drink at the Carlyle Hotel bar across the street. For the rest of the afternoon we talked coins, documents, obscure World War II engagements and when we parted we found we had always been friends even if we had only just met each other.

The phone call that started our friendship was just the first in an unbroken line for the next 20 years. John called me nearly every day; our conversations usually lasted an hour or more. If I hadn't heard from John for a day or so I'd worry about his health; if he hadn't heard from me he'd be indignant at my neglect. Over the ensuing years our friendship became indissoluble. I soon came to realize that in the fields of medals and tokens there was no one to touch him, he knew the objects, the collectors, the market, and the history behind all three better than anyone else. He came to understand my opinion about colonial coins and medals might be worth listening to.

We worked well together, ferreting out information about coins and medals or tokens that added to their interest and value. He could talk about Tom Elder and Henry Chapman as if he had been brought up at their feet. His library was excellent and he never begrudged sharing the information he

found in it. He was proud of his collections and very aware of their importance. I believe he knew from a very early age that he was destined for some form of greatness. When he discovered his talent for numismatics I believe he realized that was where he would make his mark on life.

Once a year he'd spend a week working the annual ANA convention looking for what he liked to call targets of opportunity. I tagged along as much to keep him company as to learn from him as he canvassed the floor. On PNG Day we'd cajole some local collector or dealer into driving us around town so we could find fresh fruit, skim milk, and low carb fat free snacks to help us survive in place of the standard, inedible convention fare. We would take adjoining rooms and whoever had the fridge wound up sharing the room with everyone who dropped by to chat or share a "real food meal." I felt it must have been like this in the old days, when the coin business was fun, and I treasured every minute of every ANA convention.

Mr. Ford was the consummate perfectionist in all he did. At first this was a talent and a definite advantage in a field that was, until the early 1980s, characterized by lazy thinking and careless writing. Later on his fastidiousness became something of a handicap, but in the 1960s Mr. Ford's quest for the perfect way of describing in words what he saw with his eyes on a coin or medal led him to create the New Netherlands style of auction cataloguing. If I were to choose any one achievement of his I would say that it was as a cataloguer that he enjoyed his finest hour. Each of John's descriptions of numismatic objects has an internal structure that does not vary from item to item. The best term I can find to describe this is "cadence", each of his catalogue descriptions marches along the page to the same beat as every other one.

Important, observable facts about coins or medals or what have you are presented in the same place in each description. Commentary, grade, provenance and estimate of rarity all follow the presentation of the unarguable facts about the object being described. Sentence structures are tight enough that transitive verbs do not seem to weaken them; the passive voice almost never entered a Ford description. If a coin or medal is important for some solid reason that observation is made and because Mr. Ford knew his stuff little slipped through and less went unnoticed. New Netherlands did not need to hype its product, the things it handled were allowed to speak for themselves and that did more to get them top dollar when they sold than any amount of hyperbole ever might. John's numismatic cataloguing style has been imitated and occasionally equalled but it hasn't been bettered.

For almost all of his career Mr. Ford was a step ahead of the rest. He always seemed to already have a mature collection of a numismatic area that everyone else was only just beginning to think about. If you called him up to ask whether he had ever heard of a rare variety of a colonial copper coin, for example, he'd not only tell you something about the variety, he'd also give you the provenance of the specimen you were asking about and tell you how many more of them there were, who owned them, how much they paid, and which one was the best of the survivors. His knowledge seemed to be uncanny and his memory for detail unnerving.

Mr. Ford did not suffer fools gladly and did not indulge in flattery, so he had few real friends in numismatics. Many of those he did have and who are still active have written their appreciations in these pages. If there is one thing I regret it's that he could not have read the catalogues Stack's has published for his collections. My part in them has been the best way I have of saying that he was once my best friend.

Mike Hodder



# THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION, PART XVI

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 2006

6:30 P.M. SHARP

LOTS 1 - 189

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

*In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of fifteen percent (15%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.*

## MEDALS STRUCK FOR PRESENTATION TO NORTH AMERICAN FIRST PEOPLES BY SPAIN, FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1680 - 1890

### FRENCH AND SPANISH INDIAN MEDAL TYPES

Neither France nor Spain made medals specifically and exclusively for presentation to Native American friends or allies. Rather, both nations turned to medals already in use for other purposes and chose particular types that would suit the diplomatic purpose.

True to the pragmatic nature of their race, the French in North America did not create a special medal for award only to First Peoples. Instead, they pressed into such service pre-existing medal types that were in use for other purposes. It should be noted that the French were never as thoughtless as the British when it came to presenting medals to elite Native Americans. Among the French, medals were given carefully and with awareness of the locations and loyalties of power within the social grouping. Evidence for the presentation and wearing of medals of these types is well known and a few examples in support of the medals to follow is offered in the descriptions below.

The best known of the French medals is the Louis XIV dynastic medal that bore the Sun King's portrait on the obverse and those of his son and grandsons on the reverse. This type, known in different sizes in silver was the typical Indian reward through the first years of Louis XV's reign. The dynastic medal is well known because numerous examples can be found in the marketplace. Most of the specimens available never saw the neck of an elite First Peoples, however. Mr. Ford preferred to believe that specimens with contemporary loops were awarded medals and collected those as "French Indian Peace

Medals." A more conservative approach would only acknowledge those Louis XIV dynastic medals as awarded that had been found in an uncontaminated First Peoples context.

Another, less well known type was the Honos et Virtus military medal with a strongly classical reverse theme that was not well chosen for the style of combat typical of the northern woodlands. The Honos et Virtus medal is exceptionally rare both as a silver original and as a silver or copper Paris Mint restrike. The example in the collection of the American Numismatic Society with George III's name engraved over that of his nation's adversary's is a remarkable piece. Mr. Ford was never able to find an "original" in silver or even in restrike form and had to satisfy himself with a later copper restrike.

In the case of the Spanish, whose typical gifts for Indians were flags and batons, local officers occasionally made presentation pieces from silver Crown-size coins. Official gifts at a higher level took the form, it is believed, of the Al Merito y Fidelidad type military presentation medal with the royal portrait as the obverse. The evidence for the Al Merito y Fidelidad medal being an Indian one is more hoped for than found, however, as the type that seems to have been the one earlier pressed into service as a donative was the simpler Al Merito one. Mr. Ford strongly believed the more complex type to have been multi-purpose, however, accounting for the presence of the type in his collection despite its being bronze and the type so late.



A PAIR OF SMALL 1693 FELICITAS DOMUS AUGUSTAE MEDALS



Lot No. 1

- 1 **France. Louis XIV. Felicitas Domus Augustae, 1693.** Obverse signed I.DOLLIN.F. Betts 75 (types and layout of the largest size). **Silver. 35.2mm.** 245.8 gns. Rims 1.8 - 2.0mm thick. Bust right of Louis XIV; bust left of the dauphin above accollated busts of his three children. **Looped at the top for wearing**, probably remounted but the older type, round with point at apex. Edge plain, filed at top. Extremely Fine. Pale silver gray with light gold around the rims. **Very rare in this size.** Obverse die breaking from rim inwards at left.

That this type was presented to Native Americans friendly to the French is shown in the *American Journal of Numismatics* (April, 1877), in which Charles Anthon published a contemporary account of the type as follows: "Extract of a letter of Mother Mary of Saint Helena, hospital-nun of the Hotel-Dieu in Quebec, dated October 17, 1723... 'King Louis XIV had sent silver medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait, and on the other that of the dauphin, his son, and of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war. To them has long since been attached a flame-coloured ribbon, four fingers in breadth, and the whole decoration is highly prized among them...when any chief dies, he is honorably buried, a detachment of troops, parades, several volleys of musketry are fired over his grave, and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard and the medal under consideration fastened upon them.' "

*Ex Jacques Schulman on May 24, 1967.*



Lot No. 2

- 2 **France. Louis XIV. Felicitas Domus Augustae, 1693.** Obverse signed TB in ligature (T.Bernard). Betts 75 (types and layout of the largest size). **Silver. 41.2mm.** 607.1 gns. Rims 2.7 - 3.3mm thick. Bust right of Louis XIV; bust left of the dauphin above accollated busts of his three children. **Looped at the top for wearing**, possibly remounted, older style loop with point at apex. Plain edge. About Extremely Fine. Deep silver gray toning. **Very rare in this size.** No obvious signs of die damage either side.

That medals were signs of loyalty and trust among Native Americans, who took these symbols very seriously, can be seen in the following extracts from the *New York State Museum, Bulletin 73* (Archaeology 8: Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians, 1903, pp.53-54): "Two Iroquois chiefs gave up their English medals to Vaudreuil in Aug. 1756. In December [1756]...an Oneida chief gave up two English medals to the French, saying: 'Father. We can not retain two medals which we have formerly had the folly to accept from our brethren, the English, as a mark of distinction. We acknowledge that these medals have been the true cause of our errors, and that they have plunged us into bad business. We strip ourselves of them; we cast them from us, in order not to think any more of the English.' To take off the medal was to renounce friendship or allegiance, and this the French encouraged when English medals were worn. A Seneca chief, who wore an English medal in 1757, said to Governor Vaudreuil: 'I tear off the medal of the King of England, which hangs from my neck and trample it underfoot.'"

*Ex Jean Vinchon's sale of December 3, 1984, lot 713.*





Lot No. 3

- 3 **France. Louis XIV. Honos et Virtus, n.d.** Reverse signed W. Betts 160. Copper. 56.0mm. 1,146.2 gns. Rims 3.5 - 3.7mm thick. Paris Mint edge type with cornucopia and CUIVRE (i.e., struck 1880 and after). Bust right of Louis XIV; personifications of military strength and honor shaking hands. About Uncirculated. Good deep mahogany color. **Rare** even in restrike copper form. Compare Stahl 2-4 (ANS COAC 1991) for the original designs for this type, which are quite different from that seen on this restrike.

In Victor Morin's manuscript notes preserved in the Ford archive we read: "Certain numismatists have doubted that these medals were struck for the Indians of Canada, but conclusive proof is found in a letter by Father Reubaud, Jesuit missionary with the Abenakis, writing of the mission of Saint Francois in Oct. 21, 1757, and preserved in Vol. III of *Letters edifiantes et curieuses ecrites des Missions Etrangeres*, where he describes a great assembly of Indian warriors and says 'The Chiefs and the Captains are thus distinguished, the former by the neck piece worn by officers and the latter by a medal which represents on one side the portrait of the King and on the reverse Mars and Bellone who hold each others hand, with this inscription, *Honos et Virtus*. He cites this from memory. At the present time these medals are still found in the possession of Indian Chiefs; Chief Mathias Francois, of Pictou, traces his to the time of the capture of Louisburg, the time he says when the Micmacs fought with the French against the English.' Apparently, this medal was made in two sizes, large and small, as evidenced by the presentation of one of each size to Menominee warriors by Louis de Bougainville on July 15, 1756. It should be noted that these seem to have been awarded as marks of military valor and not as tokens of allegiance or status."

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estote.*



Lot No. 4

- 4 **France. Louis Philippe. Donative medal, 1845.** Obverse signed VATINELLE. Silver. 45.7mm. 747.6 gns. Rims 3.0 - 3.4mm thick. Paris Mint edge with pointing hand and ARGENT (June 1845 to October 1860). Bust left of the king; wreath within which neatly engraved *DONNE Par Le ROI A Ke che-us-sin. 1845.* Choice Extremely Fine. Deeply toned. Neatly holed. **Extremely rare** as a donative type (there were certainly others), unique to this recipient. During 1837-38 George Catlin formed his "Indian Gallery" of artifacts and pictures and took it on tour across the northeast. In 1840 he opened the gallery in London. Needing a larger draw, Catlin joined forces with Arthur Rankin in 1843, hired Iowa Indians as actors, and staged shows for notables and the queen. In 1845 Catlin moved his gallery to Paris, where Louis Philippe gave him a room in the Louvre palace in which to stage his show. Given his ignorance of any obvious French political interest in native Americans in 1845, the cataloguer suggests the occasion for the presentation of this medal was the show Catlin staged for the king in the Louvre in 1845.

*Ex Warren Baker, date not recorded; Joseph Mickley Collection (W.E. Woodward, October 28, 1867, lot 1002).*



SPANISH AL MERITO Y FIDELIDAD MEDAL



Lot No. 5

- 5 **Spanish Mexico. Charles IV. Al Merito y Fidelidad, 1806.** Obverse signed F.GORDILLO.F. Mo.Ao.1806. Grove C-283. Struck at the Mexico City Mint. Bronze. 60.5mm. 1.316.4 gns. Bust of Carlos IV right; inscription within palm and laurel wreath. Choice Extremely Fine. Edge filed anciently. Rims ragged in places as also seen on the Groves plate specimen. The Al Merito medal type that seems to have been given to Native Americans in the southwest and central plains was the simple Al Merito reverse type and not the Al Merito y Fidelidad type as collected by Mr. Ford.

*Ex Dr. Alberto F. Pradeau Collection (Superior, September 24, 1970, lot 821).*





## BRITISH MEDALS KNOWN OR CONJECTURED TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO NATIVE AMERICANS AS REWARDS OF MERIT OR MARKS OF DISTINCTION

Unlike the French and Spanish, the British government developed a regular system of medal presentation for native Americans, but this came fairly late in their presence along the Atlantic seaboard of the present United States. The earliest medals presented to native Americans by English colonizers were simple silver plates with hand engraved decorations and inscriptions. These were also, almost certainly, private affairs made without official sanction at the time. When Indian relations first became a matter of interest to the crown, by the late 17th c., medallic gifts were ad hoc affairs and they remained so for almost the next century. The royal medal of Charles II, a generic type of no specific relevance to America, may have been pressed into service to act as an Indian gift but this is not certain even though Morin thought so.

Evidence is more definite from succeeding reigns. The silver coronation medal of William and Mary, 1689, was used as a donative to native Americans visiting London. Anne's silver accession medal, 1702, was also put to the same use. By George I's reign a series of copper medals showing an archer

drawing down on a stag was being distributed along the western frontier, but these were not struck specifically as gifts for native Americans and were probably not official gifts either, but rather were presents made by frontier traders for locally important purposes. Silver gorgets, decorations typical of military uniform, were also awarded as marks of distinction and may have filled the role that medals later would. The smaller archery medals of George II may have been Indian donatives, but the larger silver royal medal of the reign does seem to have been pressed into such service. All these medallic gifts were, however, on the order of "one-offs", medals taken from stock and used as needed.

It was not until the reign of George III that a system of royally sanctioned medals specially made and sized for cementing loyalty among native American tribes along the frontier was instituted. The British system, which survived the wars of 1776 and 1812 and found its fullest expression in Victoria's Canadian Treaty series, was copied by the Americans.

### CHARLES II

#### ROYAL MEDAL OF CHARLES II



Lot No. 6

- 6 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22 (*Les médailles décernées aux Indiens*, Ottawa, 1916), Medallie Illustrations 277. **Silver.** 53.7mm. 1,006.0 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. About Uncirculated. Deeply toned, the reverse in gun-metal gray. Prooflike. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection. There appears to be no documentary evidence that medals of this type were presented to elite Native Americans. Mr. Ford thought highly enough of the medal in a presentation context to have collected several examples of it. Chris Schenkel, who was a student of Ford's when it came to Indian medals, also included a specimen in his own collection. Chris' medal was featured in the 1985 National Portrait Gallery's exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution. The present writer also catalogued Chris' medal, a prooflike Unc. that sold for \$990 in November, 1990.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969; said ex O'Byrne Collection.*



## CHARLES II



Lot No. 7

- 7 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22, MI.277. **Silver.** 53.8mm. 904.5 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. About Uncirculated. Light silver and gold toning. Prooflike. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on November 18, 1964.*



Lot No. 8

- 8 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22, MI.277. **Silver.** 53.4mm. 1,068.9 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. Choice Extremely Fine. Prooflike. Polished. Probably once in a bezel mount. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection.

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on October 10, 1969.*



Lot No. 9

- 9 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22, MI.277. **Silver.** 53.4mm. 1,000.9 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. Extremely Fine. Prooflike. Holed at the top, plugged. Lightly polished. With worn round black leather clad case, brass hinge, two hook and eye clasps (one broken), the whole warped, apparently contemporary. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection.

*Ex Christie's (London) sale of October 28, 1964, lot 14.*

## CHARLES II



*Lot No. 10*

- 10 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22, MI.277. Bronze, **gilt**. 53.8mm. 848.1 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. Extremely Fine. Gilding mostly intact. Edge scraped, test cuds there. Once mounted at the top of the obverse. Some handling marks. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969.*



*Lot No. 11*

- 11 **Charles II. The Royal Medal, n.d. [1683?].** Obverse signed R (John Roettier). Morin 8, p. 22, MI.277. Bronze, **gilt**. 53.8mm. 852.7 gns. Bust right; grand Arms and supporters. Extremely Fine. Gilding worn on the high points. Once mounted at the top of obverse. From the same dies as all six of these in the Ford Collection.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



WILLIAM AND MARY



Lot No. 12

- 12 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver.** 35.9mm. 260.3 gns. 2.0mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 1: leaves point to base of A; MARIA narrow; break from rim to left side second A to curls); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse A: 9 in 1689 under first 1 in 11 AP; GVR wide). Fine to Very Fine. Neatly holed. The portrait of Cherokee leader Cunne Shote, painted in London in 1762 and now in the collection of the Gilcrease Museum, shows him wearing one of these around his neck alongside an Anne accession medal and above a George I gorget.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 13

- 13 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver.** 35.2mm. 253.8 gns. 2.0mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 2: leaves point to M and space between MA; MARIA wide); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse B: '9' in 1689 under stop between 'T' and '11'). Fine to Very Fine. Nicely toned. Not holed. These seem to come on thick or thin flans.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



*Portrait of Cunne Shote by Francis Parsons, 1762. Note the two medals and gorget he wears.*

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WILLIAM AND MARY



Lot No. 14



Lot No. 15



- 14 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver.** 35.3mm. 247.3 gns. 2.0mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 1); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse A). Fine. Not holed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

- 15 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver.** 35.5mm. 262.7 gns. 2.0mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 1); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse A). Fine. Lightly buffed. Not holed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 16



- 16 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver.** 33.9mm. 151.8 gns. 1.3mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 3; leaves point to bases of A and R); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse C: '9' in 1689 under first '1'; GVR narrow). Very Good to Fine. Not holed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 17



- 17 **William and Mary. Coronation medal, 1689.** Unsigned. MI.25. **Silver, gilt.** 35.7mm. 131.5 gns. 1.3mm thick at center. Busts right (Obverse 3); Jupiter thundering at Phaeton (Reverse C). Very Fine, cleaned with reverse hits. Not holed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



# QUEEN ANNE



Lot No. 18

- 18 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. MI.1. **Silver.** 35.5mm. 240.4 gns. Bust left (Obverse 1: AN touch); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse A: second V repunched; acorn points to right side of L; breaks from rim at top). Not holed. About Uncirculated. Semi-prooflike. Dark toning. Edge anciently filed. The portrait of Cherokee leader Cunne Shote, painted in London in 1762 and now in the collection of the Gilcrease Museum, shows him wearing one of these around his neck alongside a William and Mary coronation medal and above a George I gorget.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 19

- 19 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. MI.1. **Silver.** 36.0mm. 245.0 gns. Bust left (Obverse 2: ANN touch); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse B: second V perfect; acorn centered under L; no breaks from rim at top). Not holed. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Nicely toned. Edge flawed and anciently filed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 20



Lot No. 21



- 20 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. MI.1. **Silver.** 35.2mm. 235.0 gns. Bust left (Obverse 1); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse C: no acorn L). Not holed. Nice Extremely Fine. Attractively toned. Edge anciently filed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

- 21 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. MI.1. **Silver.** 35.1mm. 242.8 gns. Bust left (Obverse 1); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse D: acorn points to space between SH). Not holed. About Extremely Fine. Nicely toned. Edge flawed and anciently filed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

## QUEEN ANNE



Lot No. 22

- 22 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. M1.1. **Silver.** 35.7mm. 239.0 gns. Bust left (Obverse 3: AN do not touch); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse B). Not holed. Choice Very Fine/Extremely Fine. Toned. Edge lightly filed, '16' or '76' anciently scratched thereon.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



Lot No. 23

- 23 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. M1.1. **Silver.** 35.4mm. 232.7 gns. Bust left (Obverse 1); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse D). Not holed. Very Fine. Toned. Probably once in a bezel mount. Edge rough, seemingly not filed.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on December 31, 1971.*



Lot No. 24



Lot No. 25

- 24 **Anne. Accession medal, 1702.** Unsigned [John Croker]. M1.1. **Silver.** 35.5mm. 243.1 gns. Bust left (Obverse 1); crowned heart within its English branches (Reverse D). Not holed. Very Fine. Scratched. Edge lightly filed.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

- 25 **Anne. Jeton, n.d.** Unsigned. M1.285 (for type). **Brass.** 24.2mm. 75.7 gns. Bust left; Anne reveals an ankle to Louis XIV. Very Good. A political token and not an Indian medal.

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. on June 13, 1967.*



## GEORGE I

With the reign of George I collectors of Indian medals are on much firmer ground. A series of small, silver dollar-sized medals in copper, bronze or brass is known to have been distributed among woodland natives in the middle of the 18th c. These medals bear the likeness of George I facing right on the front and a hunting scene on the reverse that typically shows a male figure drawing his bow at a deer. Medals such as these have been found in controlled as well as exploitative excavations of settlement and grave sites, although provenance data on virtually all of those recovered in the 19th and 20th centuries has been lost. The George I medals have been described by Jamieson (op.cit) and Ebenezer Nii Quarcoopome ("The Indian Peace Medal of King George I" in *The Medal in America*, ed. Alan Stahl, ANS 1988). The 1987 auction of the Taylor Collection featured a significant number of these medals, most of which were in remarkable condition. The following short notice from p.56 of the *New York State Museum Bulletin* 73 entitled "Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians" gives the earlier flavor of the discussion relating to these medals.

"There is another familiar Indian medal of an earlier date, and about the size of a silver dollar, which has been found in New York...when the Erie Canal at Oriskany was enlarged in 1849. Some graves were opened, containing 10 or 12 skeletons, with ornaments and medals. On one was a head of George I, with the title, George, king of Great Britain, in capitals. On the reverse was an Indian behind a tree, with bow and arrow, shooting at a deer.

Besides one of these medals from the lower Mohawk valley, somewhat indefinitely reported, Mr. Conover described one from the Read farm in Seneca, which was taken from the Indian cemetery there, and from which he deduced its age. He described it as 'a copper or brass medal of about 1 inch in diameter. On one side of this medal was the representation of an Indian with a bow and arrow in the act of shooting at a deer, a tree being between them, and the rays of the rising sun being alongside of the top of the tree. On the reverse was a medallion likeness, and around it and near the edge of the circumference the words, George, King of Great Britain.'

## AN EXCEPTIONAL GEORGE I INDIAN MEDAL



Lot No. 26

- 26 **George I Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1714-27).** Obverse signed TC. Quarcoopome III-F, Jamieson 2 (for types). Brass. 41.1mm. 260.1 gns. Bust right; archer at foot of hill drawing his bow against a stag beneath a tree atop the hill, sun resplendent above. Original loop, broken open. Fine to Very Fine. Good, rich brassy brown in color. Types a bit worn but fully present, obverse legend completely legible. No rim breaks or cracks. A good looking example that does not appear to have been dug.

*Ex George Fuld on February 10, 1962.*



Lot No. 27

- 27 **George I Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1714-27).** Obverse signed TC. Quar.III-F, Jamieson 2 (for types). Brass. 41.0mm. 291.0 gns. Bust right; archer at foot of hill drawing his bow against a stag beneath a tree atop the hill, sun resplendent above. Loop broken away, edge break there. Fine to Very Fine. Deep brown obverse, lighter reverse color. Some obverse corrosion but type and legend bold. Reverse softer as expected, some pitting there also.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



GEORGE I



Lot No. 28

- 28 **George I Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1714-27).** Obverse signed TC (but illegible). Quar.III-F, Jamieson 2 (for types). Brass. 39.7mm. 277.0 gns. Bust right; archer at foot of hill drawing his bow against a stag beneath a tree atop the hill, sun resplendent above. Probably never looped. About Good to Good. Flan broken away at bottom edge, bright brassy brown, surfaces quite rough and corroded, types and legend partially visible, lacquered, dug. Possibly cast.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 24, 1965.*



Lot No. 29

- 29 **George I Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1714-27).** Obverse signed TC. Quar.II-C, Jamieson 2 (for types). Brass. 40.2mm. 378.0 gns. Rims 2.1 - 2.2mm thick. Bust right; archer at foot of hill drawing his bow against a small stag beneath a tree atop the hill, sun resplendent above. Loop broken away, edge filed there. Very Fine. Deep brown obverse, lighter reverse color. Minor obverse pitting. Reverse much sharper than expected. Atypically thick and heavy, short ring when struck. Included here as a study piece.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 30

- 30 **Archer's token, 1719.** Unsigned. White metal. 28.4mm. 100.8 gns. Standing male archer; crude 1719. Very Good. Unknown maker or purpose. Mr. Ford liked to think this might have been an Indian medal of the reign.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company stock in 1965.*

## GEORGE II

Like those of his predecessor, George II's Indian medals are usually small brass, copper or bronze pieces of types similar to those of the previous reign but on smaller modules. They are also, as a general rule, much harder to find than medals of George I's reign and there may be as few as 50 known in all collections. Mr. Ford's collection is quite remarkable for having quite so many, all of which are from the same die pair. The silver George II dynastic medal with armorial reverse has been found in the ground in North America and may have been an Indian present. At least one

George II and Queen Carolina medal is said to have been found in an 18th c. context in Rochester, New York.

The "star" of the George II Indian medals is, without any doubt, the 1757 Quaker or Duffield medal. A medal sorely in need of a decent, modern study, the Quaker medal has recently been shown to have been made as a gift for Native Americans involved in the negotiations leading to and the signing of the Treaty of Easton in 1757-58.

### OUTSTANDING GEORGE II MEDAL



Lot No. 31

- 31 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.8mm. 95.3 gns. Bust left, Latin legend (George I's medal legend was in English); archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. **Extremely Fine and the nicest seen** (LaRiviere's was graded Fine). Good brassy gold color, some original luster remains. Fairly sound surfaces, noticeable pit on royal neck. Alan Stahl has cast doubt on these being Indian medals. The cataloguer suggests the jury is still out on the issue.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on June 24, 1965.*



Lot No. 32

- 32 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.4mm. 77.1 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. Choice Very Fine. Dark brown color. Surfaces rough but types and legend mostly clear.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 33

- 33 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.4mm. 68.7 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. Very Fine. Dark color and worn but types and legend bold.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company 54th Sale (April 22, 1960, lot 615).*

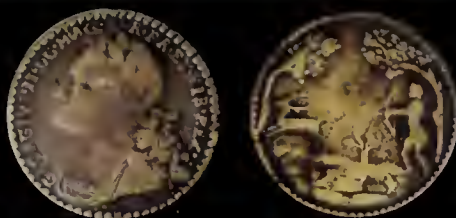
GEORGE II



Lot No. 34

- 34 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.7mm. 71.2 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. Choice Very Fine for wear grade. Bright and brassy looking, both sides scratched.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 35

- 35 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.5mm. 79.4 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. Fine. Brassy brown, reverse brighter, some surface granularity, types mostly clear, full legend.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 16, 1967.*



Lot No. 36

- 36 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.3mm. 64.1 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop. Very Good/Fine. Dark brown, some old scratches but types and legend mostly legible.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company 54th Sale (April 22, 1960, lot 617).*



Lot No. 37

- 37 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Unsigned. Jamieson figure 5, Betts 167. Brass. 24.4mm. 51.7 gns. Bust left; archer in chase across a clearing looses his arrow against a stag who runs beneath a tree. No loop, edge broken away there. Sharpness of Extremely Fine. Good brassy brown color, minor surface granularity. A worthwhile piece despite the serious break.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company 54th Sale (April 22, 1960, lot 616).*



## GEORGE II

### AN INTERESTING GEORGE II MEDAL



Lot No. 38

- 38 **George II Indian Medal, n.d. (ca. 1727-60).** Obverse signed IR. Apparently unpublished. Brass. 37.5mm. 234.0 gns. Bust left, GEORGIUS. II. REX.; archer in hunting costume drawing bow from behind vine wreathed tree against a stag leaping to the right. Original, integral loop. Very Fine. Nice, rich brassy brown and gold color. Rims broken or irregular in places on both sides. Discoloration/corrosion spots on front and back. Mr. Ford was unable to attribute this piece but believed it to be an Indian medal of the reign. The cataloguer has done no better but suggests it was an archery and not an Indian medal.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on Bastille Day, 1969.*

### THE TREATY OF EASTON MEDALS

The dies for the medal awarded to Native Americans engaged in the negotiations leading to and the signing of the Treaty of Easton 1757-8 (so identified for the first time by our friend John Adams) were cut by Edward Duffield for the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia based Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means commissioned Duffield to prepare dies for award medals intended for presentation to Indians then engaged in the discussions that would lead, a year later, to the signing of the treaty at Easton, Pennsylvania. Duffield had earlier made the dies for the Kittanning Medal and his choice and the designs commissioned were both a clear counterpoise to the belligerent events of the year previous. When the dies were finished the Friendly Association presumably supplied Mexican 8 Reales coins to serve as planchets for the medals. Duffield ground the obverse and reverse types off the host coins and struck his medals, leaving the leaved edge device of the Mexican coin behind to

serve as clear evidence for later collectors of an original issue medal.

After the initial event, Duffield's dies passed to Friendly Association's care where they remained for the next 35 to 40 years. During that time it is possible that some other pieces were struck, including examples in white metal. The Joseph Richardson family and Richardson, Jr., all of whom were Quaker, seem to have retained them for some term of years before sending them to the Mint in the teens of the 19th century. In June, 1813, Richardson wrote to his friend Thomas Wistar saying that he remembered his father striking the Duffield medals, that he had had the dies for many years, and that if Wistar was interested, Richardson would strike impressions from them. The dies that eventually went to the Mint were used to strike impressions for as long as they lasted. The obverse die failed early and later collapsed into four sections, at which time it was replaced by a copy. Mint restrikes in silver from early die states are known but lack the leaved edge of the originals.



## GEORGE II

### AN OUTSTANDING ORIGINAL TREATY OF EASTON MEDAL

#### The Finest Known to the Cataloguer



Lot No. 39

- 39 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. Betts 401, Jamieson figure 8, Julian IP.49, Tancred p.46. **Silver. Original, struck over a Spanish American 8 Reales.** 43.7mm. 399.2 gns. Bust left of George II; colonist and Indian seated around a council fire passing a peace pipe. Holed for suspension as made. Leaved edge of the undertype. **Uncirculated.** Reverse scratched around periphery. Surfaces lightly reflective. Lovely, rich steel gray color with iridescent blue and rose highlights. A simply splendid example and to the best of the cataloguer's knowledge **the finest known** example of the medal. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer has records of only 13 of these including the three offered here.

The census of known survivors currently is: (1-3) American Numismatic Society, plated in *Money of Pre-Federal America*; (4) Winterthur, counterstamped WG over date; (5) Alan Weinberg ex the April 28, 1995 sale by Samuel J. Cottone Auctions (upstate New York), an exceptional specimen; (6) Richard August; (7-8) New England collection; (9) Ken Rendell ex LaRiviere:2007 (at \$52,900), plated in *The Western Pursuit*; (10) April, 2006 Freeman's sale (Philadelphia), a remarkable example (at \$90,000 hammer price); (11-13) John J. Ford, Jr. Collection.

*Ex William Fox Steinberg, date unrecorded.*

### A SECOND EXTREMELY RARE ORIGINAL EASTON MEDAL



Lot No. 40

- 40 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Ja. fig.8, J.IP.49, Tancred, p.46. **Silver. Original, struck over a Spanish American 8 Reales.** 44.0mm. 406.5 gns. Bust left of George II; colonist and Indian seated around a council fire passing a peace pipe. Holed for suspension as made. Leaved edge of the undertype. Fine to Very Fine. Good, lighter gray color with some pale golden iridescence around the rims. The surfaces clearly show the piece was once worn as a decoration. No deformities or signs of careless handling, this is a solidly collectable example of this important medal. **Extremely rare** as noted above, with only 13 different examples recorded by the cataloguer.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company on August 24, 1967, Charles M. Wormser, Horace Louis Philip Brand, Virgil Brand Collection (B.G. Johnson appraisal no.2951 on May 23, 1935), Dr. Hall Collection.*



## GEORGE II

### YET A THIRD ORIGINAL EASTON MEDAL



Lot No. 41

- 41 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.IP.49, Tancred p.46. **Silver. Original, struck over a Spanish American 8 Reales.** 43.9mm. 402.3 gns. Bust left of George II; colonist and Indian seated around a council fire passing a peace pipe. Holed for suspension as made. Leaved edge of the undertype. Very Good to Fine. Pale gray with light gold and russet around the rims. Some superficial marks, initials CS scratched onto the center of the reverse. **Extremely rare** as noted above, with only 13 different examples recorded by the cataloguer.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 42

- 42 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.IP.49, Tancred p.46. **Silver. U.S. Mint restrike** from the original dies on a virgin flan with plain edge. 44.1mm. 560.9 gns. Types as usual. Not holed, mount points clear. **Uncirculated.** Semi-prooflike. Beautifully toned in iridescent blue and gray. Obverse die bulging across from left to right but no other breaks. Rib around edge as seen on copper specimens from much later states. **Very rare** as a silver strike from a fairly early state of the obverse. This was probably made in the period after 1810 when the dies were in the possession of the Mint.

*Ex Philip H. Ward Collection (Stack's, April 30, 1964, lot 518).*



Lot No. 43

- 43 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.IP.49, Tancred p.46. **White metal. U.S. Mint restrike** from the original dies. 43.4mm. 397.4 gns. 2.9mm thick at the centers. Types as usual. Not holed, mount points clear. About Uncirculated. Pale, somewhat bright silver gray color. From the dies in their perfect states, a strike fairly early in their lives, perhaps to be dated ca. 1810. No rib around edge. **Very rare** as an early restrike.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company, Horace Louis Philip Brand, Virgil Brand Collection.*

## GEORGE II



Lot No. 44

- 44 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.I.P.49, Tancred p.46. White metal. U.S. Mint restrike from the original dies. 43.3mm. 396.2 gns. 3.2mm thick at the centers. Types as usual. Not holed, mount points clear but smaller than usual. About Uncirculated. Cleaned. Pale bright silver gray color. From the dies in their perfect states, another example of a strike fairly early in the lives of these dies and also perhaps to be dated ca. 1810. No rib around edge. **Very rare** as an early restrike.

*Ex Syracuse Stamp & Coin Company on August 19, 1961.*



Lot No. 45

- 45 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.I.P.49, Tancred p.46. Copper, bronzed. U.S. Mint restrike from the original dies. 45.1mm. 965.4 gns. 5.8mm thick at the centers. Types as usual. Not holed, mount points bold. Choice About Uncirculated. Good, even mahogany color. From the usually seen later states of the dies, the obverse broken twice across and the reverse failing from top to bottom. Rib around edge.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 46

- 46 **The Quaker, Duffield, or Treaty of Easton Medal, 1757.** Unsigned. B.401, Jam. fig.8, J.I.P.49, Tancred p.46. Copper, bronzed. U.S. Mint restrike from the original dies. 43.3mm. 1,063.1 gns. 7.5mm thick at the centers. Types as usual. Not holed, mount points vestigial. Choice About Uncirculated. Deep brown color. Remarkably late die states even for one of these and a piece that must have occasioned some amusement when it was struck. Obverse breaks advanced and center now flattening crosswise. Reverse transverse break has separated the die into two uneven planes. This belongs in a really advanced cabinet.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



## GEORGE III

The medals presented by the British to Native Americans during the long and bellicose reign of George III are the best attested in contemporary sources and the most familiar to modern collectors. They have been studied by some of the greats in numismatics of the last two centuries, from McLachlan to Morin to Jamieson, each of whom in one degree or another based his conclusions on typology and his-

tory. The most recent study of this monarch's "Indian Peace Medals" by John W. Adams, published at the turn of the 21st century, is solidly based upon documentary sources and observations from a substantial portion of the corpus of surviving medals. It may be considered as this generation's explanation of the practice of presenting medals to native allies of British forces in the field.

## THE MONTREAL MEDAL OF 1760

Named to Songose of the Mohicans

One of Seven Documented Survivors

The Only Traced Specimen Available to Collectors



Lot No. 47

- 47 **Montreal Medal, n.d. [1760].** Obverse signed DCF (Daniel Christian Fueter, New York City silversmith 1754-ca. 1775). Adams 1, Fuld-Tayman M1 ("The Montreal and Happy While United Medals" in 1987 *Coinage of the Americas Conference* proceedings), Jamieson figure 9, Betts 431 (for type). **Silver.** Cast and chased as made. 44.9mm. 343.5 gns. Skyline view of the City of Montreal from the American side of the St. Lawrence River, five steeples showing, large flag at right, MONTREAL above and engraver's stamp, below; reverse deeply engraved MOHICRANS in the center, more lightly in cursive at the top SONGOSE (this partially effaced), other script lettering nearer the bottom edge now essentially illegible. Original hanger at top. Plain edge. Fine. Medium silver gray on the front, lighter on the back. Obverse mostly free from the attentions of the improvers, back cleaned, scratched, damaged. **Extremely rare.**

Almost all of the 182 medals known to have been ordered made in 1760 have disappeared over the past two hundred and more years. The present specimen is one of just 7 different Montreal Medals documented by Jamieson and Adams of which **only four can be traced today** (Adams 4 and 7 are the same medal). The whereabouts of three, the medals named to Caneiya of the Onondaga, Aruntes of the Mohawk, and Madoghk of the Mohicans are unknown (the first was last documented in 1903, the other two in 1926 and 1925, respectively). The medal named to Tekahonwaghse of the Onondaga is in the collection of the Chateau Ramezay, the one named to Koskhahho is in the Glenbow Museum, and the one named to Tantalkel of the Mohicans is in the Public Archives of Canada. Mr. Ford's medal, named to Songose of the Mohicans, is the only one known to be owned privately and so is **the only one confirmed available to collectors.**

The Montreal Medal was conceived as a reward for the loyalty of the 182 Native Americans who remained with Sir William Johnson and the British army to the end of the Montreal campaign in 1760. Major General Jeffrey Amherst ordered the medals made to serve as a "badge of Distinction" and a *laissez passer* into and from British army bases. Medals were distributed by Johnson in the late Spring and Summer, 1761. Details can be read in Johnson's collected papers (volume 10, p. 254). The medal's design and execution have been criticized as inept and miserly but it should be remembered it was meant to be a durable free pass through the lines and not an ornament for display. This particular medal was described by Beauchamp in 1903. His account will be found below.

*Ex a Mr. Kelly in 1875, Joseph Wescot, E. Hallenbeck in 1902; C.A. Laframboise, Robert Brule on June 8, 1961.*



## THE MONTREAL MEDAL OF 1760

The Montreal Medal has been described and argued over for decades, particularly by McLachlan and Beauchamp. Victor Morin's description, written early in the preceding century, is a pleasant snapshot of the state of understanding of his time.

"The conferment of the following medal has not yet been clearly explained; it is designated by McLachlan under the name of 'Medal of the Conquest' in his work 'Medals awarded to the Canadian Indians', and he puts forth the opinion that it was distributed by Sir William Johnson, Major General and Superintendent of Affairs of the Six Nations, to the heads of the Indian troops whom he had led to the attack of Montreal under Amherst in 1760.

The design of this medal differs completely from the conventional types followed until this time, for the obverse represents a fortified town, situated on a river-bank, and has at the top the inscription 'MONTREAL', while in a depressed ellipse at the bottom is the exergue 'D.C.F.'. The reverse is smooth, but on the specimens which have been found up to the present time, an unskillful hand has engraved as the legend the name of the Chief to whom the medal was awarded, and the name of his tribe as the inscription. This medal, which is in silver, seems to have been cast and chased; it has a loop, and its diameter is 45 millimetres.

At first the representation of Montreal which it shows seems fantastic, but if one compares it with the views of the town which were published at this time, particularly those of the 'London Magazine' and the 'Royal Magazine' of 1760, and that of Patten published by Jeffreys in 1762, one can easily recognize the same source of inspiration; the engraver depicts, as well as one can do in the limited space of a medal, the River St. Lawrence, the fortified wall, the fort on which flies the British flag, the Jesuit church, the Congregational chapel, the Parish church of Notre-Dame, the Hospital, the Franciscans church, and a sixth steeple, placed, however, too far back, is supposed to represent the General Hospital. It is wrongly claimed that the Bonsecours chapel was among the steeples thus named, for it had been destroyed in the fire of 1754, and it was not until 1772 that it was rebuilt.

The designer of this medal, who took the trouble of making himself conspicuous by monopolizing the exergue for his signature 'D.C.F.' remained, however, unknown by the principal numismatists for a long time; the novelty of the design led McLachlan to conclude, in the articles which he wrote about this medal up to

1908, that it had been made in America by an unknown engraver of New York, while Betts contented himself with quoting this opinion and observing that the initials 'D.C.' might well be the initials of this engraver, and the letter 'F' simply stands for the word 'fecit'. But McLachlan's opinion has since been confirmed, such as he asserted in a communication to 'The American Journal of Numismatics' in 1909, and one can get a clear idea of it on consulting Chaffers work 'Gilda Aurifabrorum' or that of Howard 'Old London Silver'; this mysterious unknown man was a silversmith named D.C. Fueter, (whom Howard, by a typographical error, misnamed Fuetes) of Chelsea, who had registered his mark (the initials D.C.F. in an oval) at the Guild of Silversmiths in London in 1753.

One can see in Forrer's 'Dictionary of Medallists' that Fueter actually emigrated to New York in 1754 and that he went later to Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, then returned to Switzerland in 1769. These biographical details also dispel Beauchamp's opinion, which ascribes this medal to the period of the American revolution.

Twenty-three of these medals appear to have been distributed by Sir William Johnson; of this number, six are known up to the present time, they bear the names of the Chiefs Caneiya and Tekahonwaghse of the tribe of the Onondagos, Aruntes of the Mohawks, Tantalkel, Songase and Madoghk of the tribe of the Mohigrans or Mohicans. The medal of

Tekahonwaghse belongs to R.W. McLachlan of Montreal, and it has the following note engraved at the base of the reverse: 'Taken from an Indian Cheif (sic) in the American War 1761'; if it belonged to a Chief killed in 1761, the theory that it was awarded in 1760 would therefore be plausible. Mr. W.H. Hunter of Toronto purchased the medal of Madoghk, and that of Tantalkel is in the Parliament library at Ottawa. George III came to the throne of England on the 25th October 1760; the capitulation of Montreal had just been signed and the flag of the Bourbons had been replaced by the banner of St. George from the shores of the Atlantic to the sources of the Great Lakes. But peace not yet being settled, England, who was anxious to keep her conquests in America, wished to win the friendship of the various Indian tribes by rewarding the warriors who had fought under her flag and by making treaties of friendship with the others."

Some accounts of the discoveries of some specimens of the Montreal Medal may be read in the pages (61-3) of the *New York State Museum Bulletin* 73 ("Metallic Ornaments of the New York Indians"):





"Mr. J. V. H. Clark described one several times examined by the writer. 'A silver medal was found near Eagle village, about the size of a dollar, but a little thinner, with a ring or loop at one edge, to admit a cord by which it might be suspended. On one side appears in relief, a somewhat rude representation of a fortified town, with several tall steeples rising above its buildings, and a citadel from which the British flag is flying; a river broken by an island or two, occupies the foreground, and above, along the upper edge of the medal, is the name Montreal. The initials, D. C. F., probably of the manufacturer, are stamped below. On the other side, which was originally made blank, are engraved the words CANECYA, Onondagoes. There is no date on this or any other of the medals. But this must be at least older than the Revolution.'

This should be Caneiya in script and Onondagos in capitals. Fig. 281 shows this medal as drawn by the writer at Mr. L.W. Ledyard's, Cazenovia N. Y. in 1882. It was in his possession for many years. If of revolutionary date, as the writer thinks probable, the Caneiya of the medal might correspond with the Onondaga chief Kaneyaagh, of the treaty of 1788. Mr. McLachlan kindly furnished figures of some medals. Fig. 282 shows one of these, and his description follows: Obverse, Montreal; in the exergue, DCF stamped in a sunk oval. A view of a walled town with a body of water in the foreground, into which a small stream flows. There are five church spires ranged along the middle of the town, and a flag displaying St. George's cross to the right. Reverse. Plain; Onondagos is engraved in capitals across the field, and the name Tekahonwaghse in script at the top. Some one has, at a later time, scratched across the lower part with a sharp pointed instrument, in three lines, / Taken from an Indian / chief in the AMERICAN / WAR, 1761./

Mr. Betts also illustrated and described this medal.

In the addition [to Betts] there is an evident error for there was no war in that year, but, if it were 1781, it would correspond with the American war, as the English termed that of the Revolution. Allowing this date, Tekahonwaghse, an Onondaga chief who signed the treaty of 1788, or Tagonaghquaghse, appointed chief warrior of that nation in 1770, and perhaps the chief of 1788. Mr. McLachlan had this medal from the Bushnell collection. He added, 'I know of another in the collection of James Ollier of New York. I am under the impression that it is also in silver, and that it bears the name Onondagos.' No account could be obtained of this.

[Fig. 283] is a similar silver medal, bought by Mr. McLachlan in London. On the reverse this has Mohawks in the field, and Aruntes above. It is in extra fine condition. This name does not appear among the many on record in the French war, nor is there any resembling it, but 'The Answer of Thayendanegea a Sachem, and of Ohrante a warrior of the Mohocks to the Right Honble Lord George Germaine', London, May 7, 1776, is preserved in full.

Those familiar with the great variations in spelling Indian names, and the rank of this person, will have

little doubt that Ohrante and Aruntes are the same. It is a curious coincidence that this well preserved medal was obtained in London, where Ohrante spent some months. In another place the Mohawk warrior is called Oteroughyanento, Indians often having two names. In the writer's exhaustive list of Iroquois personal names this nowhere else appears, but it is an unexpected gratification to link the three Iroquois names obtained on these medals with well known persons of the revolutionary period.

Concerning these two Mohawks, Guy Johnson wrote in London. Jan. 26, 1776: 'The Indian Chief who accompanied me, with his companion, are persons of character and influence in their country; they can more at large speak on any matters that may be required of them.'

[Fig. 284] is another medal of which Mr. McLachlan says 'It is in the government collection at Ottawa, and came from the collection of Mr. I.F. Wood of New York. This is in pewter, and has Mohicans in the field, either misspelled in the copy or the original. Above is Tantalukel. Judging from the medal given to Tantalukel of the Mohicans, we infer that his services could not have been valued so highly as those of the Onondaga warrior, for his reward is in the baser metal. How one of that tribe came to receive a medal is explained when we learn that 70 River Indians accompanied Johnson to Montreal.'

Another Mohican fared better. The Albany Argus, Sep. 27, 1875, described a silver medal found by Mr. Kelly of Ballston Spa N. Y. The obverse was as usual. On the reverse, as reported, was Mohicans in capitals, and Son Gose in script. Mr. Joseph E. Wescot purchased it of the finder, and sold it in 1902 to Mr. E. Hallenbeck, 749 Liberty st., Schenectady. Through the kindness of the latter, the writer is not only able to give an accurate figure, but to settle the spelling of a word in doubt. It is Mohigrans, the engraver having mistaken in his orders G for C, and R for K. It was easy to do this. The Indian's name is also Songose. This medal was found on the Kelly place, near the bank of the Mourning kill and the old Canadian trail. It is somewhat worn, but in good condition. It is remarkable that so many have the name of this nation.

In the work of C. Wyllys Betts, already mentioned, he speaks of another Mohican silver medal, on the reverse of which was Madoghk, with the nation's name engraved in the usual way. He also takes note of the doubtful spelling, now cleared up by the writer's examination of the Hallenbeck medal. The error was made in all.

The Mohicans became so closely linked with the Mohawks as to share their fortunes and that of the Johnson family. Some of them are mentioned in the raids in the Mohawk valley. The medals can hardly be referred to Burgoyne's luckless campaign, for each was engraved for a particular person, nor were the Onondagas yet in the field. None known bear the Oneida name, a significant fact, for they were on the American side. Nor were they among Butler's presents in the winter of 1777-78, who gave 'in particular 300 of Burgoyne's silver medals to their young warriors.' They are not all of silver."

GEORGE III

PEWTER MONTREAL MEDAL



Lot No. 48

- 48 **Montreal Medal, n.d. [1760].** Obverse signed DCF (Daniel Christian Fueter, New York City silversmith 1754 - ca.1775). A.1, F-T.M1, B.433 (for type). Pewter casting, chased. 45.1mm. 345.8 gns. Sky-line view of the City of Montreal, MONTREAL above and engraver's stamp, below; Tankalkel engraved at top above MOHICKANS in the center. Looped as cast. Essentially as made. Dark in color. This is a well made casting from the pewter original, ex Robert McLachlan's collection, that is now in the Public Archives of Canada.

*Ex Richard Kenney, date unrecorded.*

HAPPY WHILE UNITED MEDAL



Lot No. 49

- 49 **Happy While United, 1764.** Obverse signed DCF (Daniel Christian Fueter) and stamped N YORK. Types of Adams 2, Tayman & Fuld HWU4, Betts 510. An electrotpe copy in uncertain metal probably from the British Museum specimen. 56.5mm. 863.6 gns. Bust right of George III; settler and Indian sitting on a bench beneath a tree and sharing a pipe. Wing and pipe suspension device. Very Fine. One of four identical pieces said to have been from an "old estate" and sold in Jeffrey Hoare's Sale 56 (June 26, 1997), this being lot 1506. Mr. Ford purchased this as a study piece and it is so presented here.

*Provenance as noted.*



## GEORGE III

## THE [1777] LION AND WOLF MEDALS

Adams argues persuasively for dating the Lion and Wolf medals to December, 1777 and for their author to have been Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne, the occasion being the Fort Niagra campaign and the defense of Canada. For a medal with such a particular initial purpose the Lion and Wolf medal is remarkably complex in terms of its numismatics. There are two obverse dies known although all but one medal were struck from the first obverse. That die was in service from 1777 to 1801 at least, when it was paired with the standard royal armorial reverse. In contrast, there are two different reverses known on the Lion and Wolf medal and each of them developed breaks during its life. The first reverse, Adams' A, is known perfect and broken whereas his reverse B is always found broken at least once and sometimes twice.

Most Lion and Wolf medals known were struck on solid,

thin silver planchets with rims added afterwards. A few, Adams notes just three, were made of struck silver obverse and reverse plates that were joined together and banded. A handful appear to have been struck entire, with their rims of a piece with the planchets and set up during striking. The diversity evidenced in the medal's morphology suggests it was made in various locations at different times by whatever means were then to hand as supplies of new medals were demanded. The Lion and Wolf medal is very rare. Adams' census of known specimens, covering both private as well as public institutional collections, lists only 19 different examples known to survive. Of that number, four are in the American Numismatic Society's collection and six others are in various Canadian and American institutional holdings. Only nine medals are owned by private collectors, two of which are in the Ford Collection.

## MAGNIFICENT LION AND WOLF MEDAL

## From the First Reverse



Lot No. 50

- 50 **The Lion and Wolf.** Undated [1777]. Adams 10.1; census specimen 18. **Choice Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Silver.** Solid. Probably single piece construction. 61.3mm. 833.8 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III; a lion watchfully attentive to a threatening wolf, church building and two houses in the background. Original loop with pyramidal finial. Trivial edge flaws as made. **A magnificent piece** with lovely, deep coin silver gray toning and some faint blue and rose iridescence. Perfect reverse state. **Very rare.** Adams lists only 19 different specimens of this medal and the cataloguer notes that his 17 was misreported by Mr. Ford and does not exist.

*Ex an unidentified Wallis & Wallis (Lewes) sale via A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on June 23, 1969.*

## GEORGE III

### A SECOND RARE LION AND WOLF MEDAL From the Second Reverse



Lot No. 51

- 51 **The Lion and Wolf.** Undated [1777]. Adams 10.2; census specimen 19. **Very Fine. Silver.** Solid. Probably single piece construction. 61.2mm. 1,105.6 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III; a lion watchfully attentive to a threatening wolf, church building and two houses in the background. Original loop with pyramidal finial as on the preceding (but different from that pictured in Jamieson). **A second example of this very rare medal.** From the second reverse, the differences minute and of little importance. Quite a sharp reverse impression. Harshly cleaned, beginning to retone naturally around the rims. Both reverse die breaks clear.

*Ex Estes Gale Hawkes on November 5, 1975.*

### A RARE GEORGE III AND QUEEN CHARLOTTE MEDAL



Lot No. 52

- 52 **George III and Queen Charlotte, n.d. [1761].** Unsigned. Adams 11.1 (obverse 1, reverse A), Jamieson figure 10. **Silver.** 39.0mm. 289.9 gns. Facing busts of the king and queen, drapery above; royal arms and supporters. Not looped. Not holed. **Choice Uncirculated.** Prooflike. Nicely toned in deep gray with iridescent blue and rose toning. Sharp strike. Some rim filing. **Very rare:** of the 19 specimens in Adams' modern census fully 9 are in public institutional collections. Adams listed this as an Indian medal on the strength of a shared reverse (his Adams 9.1) with the small size standard George III medal and a somewhat obscure invoice for medals from August, 1777. Adams conjectured that the early breakage of the obverse of the smallest George III medal led to the obverse of the George and Charlotte medal being pressed into substitute use as an Indian medal. Alan Stahl classed it as a marriage medal whose evidence for Indian usage was inconclusive. Several generations of Canadian scholar-collectors preferred to list it as an Indian medal as did the late Mr. Ford.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on August 2, 1969.*



## THE STANDARD UNDATED INDIAN MEDALS OF GEORGE III

These are the medals Adams calls the "standard" undated George III type. These medals, known in solid and shell form and in three different sizes, were the ones most frequently presented to Native Americans and First Peoples. In one form or another this was the type of medal presented by British forces in the field during the 1776-83 and 1812-14 wars with the Americans and the generally peaceful interlude between them. The largest size medal, the 76-77 millimeter diameter piece, was the one more often than not given to native recipients. It is certainly the one, today, that collectors most frequently find offered in notable auction sales. The number made during the nearly 40 years it was actively in use as a mark of distinction is unknown. Adams suggests a combined figure for all three sizes of 2,000 to 3,125, a range whose breadth must encompass all the requirements that go into an educated guess.

Given the relative rarity of the three sizes it is as close to certain as one can get in such matters to venture that most made to begin with were of the largest size. The medium, 60 millimeter size is quite rare and Adams lists only 16 of these known today. The smallest, 38 millimeter size medal (which shares its reverse with the George III and Queen Charlotte medal) is of the highest rarity with only two or three known, one of which is in the Glenbow Museum and the finest in Mr. Ford's collection.

The undated George III medals were made in one of three ways. The earliest made seem to have been those struck as obverse and reverse shells, joined together and then rimmed. The same method was used for Lion and Wolf medals with which these are contemporary. It also served as the prototype for the earliest Indian medals made and issued by the fledg-

ling United States of America, the Washingtons and Jeffersons. Others were struck on solid planchets to which were added rims in a separate operation. These are rarer. The third method, struck with rims set up in the striking process, are the rarest of them all. Needless to say, it is difficult to distinguish the second and third kinds from each other. Their timbre when struck does not help much.

The literature on this type is quite full but of all previous studies on the subject only Jamieson's continues to be cited in auction catalogue descriptions. Like the rest of his work on Indian medals, however, Jamieson's treatment of the undated George III medals was confused and so very difficult to use. To his added credit, Adams' discussion of the large size George III undated medal renders Jamieson both finally understandable and at the same time obsolete. Adams helpfully finds just three different obverses that can be distinguished by a single or double roll of curls over the royal ear and further in the case of the former by the six or seven rivets in the regal armoring. He also notices two reverses, differing in the placement of the lion supporter's paw. Judging from the die breaks on the medal, its emission sequence appears to be the double roll of curls obverse married to the first reverse, that obverse breaks, it is replaced by the single roll of curls/six armor rivets obverse still married to the same first reverse.

At some time, the single roll of curls/seven armor rivets obverse is married to a second reverse and further medals are struck off. Dating these three emissions is tricky, but it is likely that the first was the earliest since the second and third made medals into the 1812-14 period by which time the first had already been retired.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY SMALL SIZE GEORGE III MEDAL

## The Sole Specimen in Private Hands



Lot No. 53

- 53 **George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Smallest size. Adams 9.1; census specimen 2. Good Very Fine. Silver.** Solid. Single piece construction. 37.9mm. 308.4 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms without Hannoverian charge (Reverse A). Original, ornamental loop. Good, even rich silver gray in color on both sides. No sign of obverse die failure or breakage. Some scattered handling marks, none serious. From the same dies as the piece in the Glenbow Museum. **Extremely rare:** there are only two examples traced today, this and the Glenbow medal. The Chateau Ramezay museum had one in 1966 but it is untraced today. Pierre Breton illustrated a specimen without a hanger that could have been the Chateau Ramezay's or a different medal. Mr. Ford's example is the sole specimen known to the cataloguer that is owned privately and appears to be the **only one available to collectors.** From the same reverse die as seen on the George III and Charlotte marriage medal offered earlier.

*Ex Melvin E. Came on December 5, 1962.*

## GEORGE III

### OUTSTANDING FIRST REVERSE GEORGE III SOLID MEDAL

#### The Middle Size



Lot No. 54

- 54 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Middle size. First reverse. Adams 8.1; census specimen 15. **Choice Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. Silver.** Solid. Single piece construction. 60.6mm. 893.9 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms without Hannoverian charge (Reverse A). Original, ornamental loop. **A lovely example.** Good, even silver gray color on both sides. Scratches, some obvious. Usual reverse die break from lion to unicorn across the lower part of the arms. **Quite rare:** Adams lists only 16 of this size.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 55

- 55 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Middle size. First reverse. Adams 8.1; census specimen 14. **Choice Very Fine. Silver.** Solid. Single piece construction. 60.4mm. 873.0 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms without Hannoverian charge (Reverse A). Replacement loop. Deep and fairly even silver gray on both sides. Scraped near the mount. Usual reverse die break from lion to unicorn across the lower part of the Arms. **Quite rare:** Adams lists only 16 of this size.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on August 2, 1969.*



GEORGE III

LOVELY SECOND REVERSE GEORGE III SOLID MEDAL

The Middle Size



Lot No. 56

- 56 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Middle size. Second reverse. Adams 8.2; census specimen 12. **Extremely Fine. Silver.** Solid. Single piece construction. 60.5mm. 723.7 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms with Hannoverian charge (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop. Pale silver and gold on the front, deeper gray and iridescent blue on the reverse. Loop crushed. Some damage to the rim at 1:00 repaired anciently. Some scratches. Lacquered. **Quite rare:** Adams lists only 16 of this size. Misidentified by Mr. Ford as a first reverse specimen and so listed in the Adams census.

*Ex Stack's ca. 1970.*



Lot No. 57

- 57 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Middle size. Second reverse. Adams 8.2; census specimen 16. **Very Fine. Silver.** Solid. Single piece construction. 60.8mm. 753.9 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms with Hannoverian charge (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop. Pale to medium gray with some light gold iridescence. Loop crushed. Deeply dented at upper right on the front. Edge damaged in several places. Reverse decorated with sunburst rays. **Quite rare:** Adams lists only 16 of this size.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



# GEORGE III



Lot No. 58

- 58 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Middle size. Second reverse. Adams 8.2; census specimen 13. Poor. Pewter. Solid. Single piece cast construction. 59.8mm. 661.9 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III (Obverse 1); royal Arms with Hannoverian charge (Reverse B). No loop. Holed twice. Damaged. "AD 1801" scratched below bust on obverse (clearly, the date of the reverse armorial type change). Not a real Indian medal but included in Mr. Ford's holdings as an older study piece with a decent provenance and listed here in deference.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via Horace Louis Philip Brand, New Netherlands Coin Company on November 20, 1961.*

## LOVELY FIRST OBVERSE GEORGE III SOLID MEDAL

The Largest Size



Lot No. 59

- 59 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. First obverse. Adams 7.1; census specimen 65. Extremely Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 79.1mm. 1,872.1 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, double row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 1); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Ornamental loop of the type seen on the Lion and Wolf medals offered earlier and the solid Adams 7.1 to follow, unlike that seen on the shell Adams 71. or the 7.2 and 7.3 medals in this collection. Fairly even medium gray color with some iridescence. Light scratches. Heavy rim bruise at base of reverse. Perfect obverse state. Triple struck. This size was a work horse medal for the British judging by the 86 specimens in Adams' list.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via Erna B. Zeddies on March 11, 1969.*

## GEORGE III

### FIRST OBERVERSE INDIAN PEACE SOLID MEDAL

#### Two Piece Construction



Lot No. 60

- 60 **George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. First obverse. Adams 7.1; census specimen number uncertain. Choice Very Fine. Silver. Solid. Two-piece construction, body plate and encircling rim. 79.1mm. 1,462.0 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III double row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 1); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Ornamental loop (probably repositioned) of the type seen on the Lion and Wolf and solid Adams 7.1 George III medals offered earlier, unlike that seen on the shell Adams 7.1 and the 7.2 or 7.3 medals to come.**

Light silver gray, once cleaned. Scratched severely in the right reverse field, lightly elsewhere. The flan appears bent at 7-8:00 on the obverse but this is probably a manufacturing defect more than mishandling. Clear evidence on both sides of bevelling around the outside of the struck plate, to allow for inletting into the encircling rim. This method of manufacture seems not to have been the norm. Perfect obverse state. Triple struck. Mr. Ford did not supply Mr. Adams with enough particulars on all the medals he said he owned to allow for certain identification of each one in Mr. Adams' listings.

*Ex Robert Brule (Montreal) on June 8, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise.*



GEORGE III

LOVELY FIRST OBERVERSE GEORGE III SHELL MEDAL

The Largest Size



Lot No. 61

- 61 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. First obverse. Adams 7.1; probably census specimen 61. Extremely Fine. Silver. Shells. 76.9mm. 819.3 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III double row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 1); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Usual ornamental loop. Rich and lovely silver gray color. Some unevenness in the flan as expected from a medal of this construction (much like that seen on the American Jefferson medals later in this auction). Obverse plate free from encircling rim from 1:00 to 6:00. Cleaned as all these seem to have been at one time. Perfect obverse state. Adams' research suggests that fewer than half of the largest undated George III medals were made as shells.

*Ex Robert Brule (Montreal) on June 8, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise.*



Lot No. 62

- 62 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. First obverse. Adams 7.1; census specimen 80. Choice Very Fine. Silver. Shells. 76.6mm. 594.8 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III double row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 1); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Replacement loop. Light to medium silver gray with some gold color. Thinner and more even in appearance than the preceding. Two obvious small dents, light scratches elsewhere. Indecipherable graffiti at top and bottom of the reverse. India inked around top of reverse "Given to Indian Chiefs for Assista[nce//]". Perfect obverse state. Triple or quadruple struck imparting good sharpness.

*Ex Stack's on October 14, 1965 in exchange for lot 3745 from Cohen-Kreisberg's June 28, 1965 sale.*

**ATTRACTIVE SECOND OBVERSE GEORGE III SOLID MEDAL**

**The Largest Size**



Lot No. 63

- 63 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Second obverse. Adams 7.2; probably census specimen 74. Extremely Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 78.3mm. 1,379.0 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 2); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Original, ornamental loop. Deep silver gray color. Scratched on both sides, some heavy. Broken obverse state.

*Ex Ottawa Coin on December 14, 1963.*



GEORGE III



Lot No. 64

- 64 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Second obverse. Adams 7.2; census specimen 59. Very Fine. Silver. Solid. Probably single piece construction. 78.4mm. 1,368.2 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 2); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). Plain, replacement loop, probably contemporary or nearly so. Deep gray color. Surfaces quite rough in places, roughened elsewhere. Chased in places. Flan slightly twisted. Broken obverse state. Not holed as described under Adams 7.2 census specimen 59.

*Ex Ralph J. Lathrop on March 28, 1959, from a Frank Katzen sale in 1950.*



Lot No. 65

- 65 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Second obverse. Adams 7.2; census specimen 75. Very Good. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 77.9mm. 1,279.9 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 2); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). No loop, hole anciently enlarged nearly through the rim. Medium gray color with some iridescence. Surfaces rough in places. Scratched both sides but otherwise a clean and not bad looking, clearly once awarded, medal. Broken obverse state.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*





Lot No. 66

- 66 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Second obverse. Adams 7.2; not included in the census. About Very Fine. Pewter. Solid. Single piece cast construction. 78.2mm. 1,158.0 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, seven rivets (Obverse 2); royal Arms, paw to N (Reverse A). No loop. Not holed. Some damage. Not a real Indian medal but included in Mr. Ford's holdings as a study piece. Presumably not communicated to Mr. Adams for his census. Listed here in deference.

*Ex lot 493 of Glendining's sale of September 23, 1970, purchased by A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; said ex Ken Walden.*

**UNUSUALLY NICE THIRD OBERVERSE GEORGE III SOLID MEDAL**  
**The Largest Size**



Lot No. 67

- 67 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; census specimen 63. Choice Extremely Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 76.3mm. 1,434.6 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop. Even, rich silver gray with blue iridescence. Unusually nice and of exceptional quality. A small edge dig at 3:00 bothered Mr. Ford but not the cataloguer. Obverse die broken from shoulder through cravat to jawline.

*Ex Fred Baldwin's list of June 24, 1965, item 35.*





Lot No. 68

- 68 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; probably census specimen 77. Choice Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 76.8mm. 1,587.6 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop. Even, deep silver gray with blue iridescence. Exceptionally nice looking. Minor rim marks, edge broken at mount point as made. Unusually nice and of exceptional quality. Obverse die broken from shoulder through cravat to jawline.

*Ex Fred Baldwin on August 2, 1969.*



Lot No. 69

- 69 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; probably census specimen 76. Choice Very Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 76.4mm. 1,394.3 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop a bit squashed. Medium silver gray color. Moderate handling. A thoroughly representative example of the type. Obverse die clearly broken on shoulder and on cravat but seemingly disconnected between, a bit earlier than ordinarily seen on Adams 7.3.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



GEORGE III



Lot No. 70

- 70 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; probably census specimen 83. Choice Very Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 76.5mm. 1,900.5 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Original, ornamental loop. Medium silver gray. Cleaned, tooled and chased extensively, accession number incompletely effaced from base of reverse. Lacquered. Unusual scratch across top of obverse. Obverse die broken from shoulder through cravat to jawline.

*Ex Estes Gale Hawkes on November 5, 1975.*



Lot No. 71

- 71 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; probably census specimen 73. Fine to Very Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 77.0mm. 1,405.9 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Replacement loop. Silver gray and iridescent blue. Crudely tooled around neck and jawline. XXXXX neatly scratched on obverse rim at 2:00. Seemingly perfect obverse die state.

*Ex Philip H. Ward, Jr. Collection (Stack's, April 30, 1964, lot 519).*



# GEORGE III



Lot No. 72

- 72 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; uncertain census specimen number. Very Good to Fine. Silver. Solid. Single piece construction. 76.9mm. 1,436.7 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). No loop. Single hole. Deep silver gray. Slightly bent and mishandled. Seemingly perfect obverse die state.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 73

- 73 George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; census specimen 64 and 84. Very Good. Silver. Solid. Two piece construction, body plate and encircling rim. 76.2mm. 1,223.8 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). No loop. Two holes. Medium silver gray. Loop anciently torn away, original hole pierces through edge. Rim broken away from 2:00-4:00. Seemingly perfect obverse die state. Adams specimens 64 and 84 are the same medal.

*Ex Ralph Goldstone on August 21, 1968.*



## GEORGE III



Lot No. 74

- 74 **George III Indian Peace Medal. Undated. Largest size. Third obverse. Adams 7.3; census specimen 78.** Very Fine. Pewter. Solid. Single piece cast construction. 76.8mm. 1,255.1 gns. Unsigned dies. Armored bust right of George III, single row of curls, eight rivets (Obverse 3); royal Arms, paw to I (Reverse B). Severely cracked obverse die, die crack partially tooled away. No loop. Single tiny hole. Dark gray. Slightly bent. '250' in pencil or ink at upper obverse. Not a real Indian medal but included in Mr. Ford's holdings as a "contemporary or early casting." Listed here in deference.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## THE 1794 SIMCOE MEDALS

In 1793 John Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, ordered medals struck with quite peculiar devices. None has ever been seen. In their absence, Melville Jamieson suggested that the small medals of George III dated 1794 were the medals actually shipped to Simcoe, and the attribution has stuck since. It is not without its detractors, however, Laurence Brown and Alan Stahl among them. Adams takes a

middle stand, suggesting that as some sort of small medal was certainly distributed to native Americans that was rejected by its recipients it would be reasonable to accept the "Simcoe" medal as the type referenced. Adams concludes by writing "All in all, the 'Simcoe' medal has a respectable North American tradition." The cataloguer is sure Mr. Ford agreed with that assessment.



Lot No. 75

Lot No. 76

- 75 **George III or Simcoe Indian Peace Medal. 1794. Adams p.130-31; Jamieson figure 19; Morin 24, p. 39, figure 15; Dalton & Hamer, Addenda, Mdx.184, bis II, Stahl 48, 49. Extremely Fine. Silver. 32.1mm. 188.9 gns.** Obverse signed MILLER. Bust right, date below; royal arms, supporters, motto. No loop. Not holed. Edge lettered: MAY HE EVER REIGN IN THE HEARTS OF HIS PEOPLE. Usual edge lettering. Rich silver gray color with some light golden iridescence. **Quite rare.** A single die pair has been identified on these medals.

*Ex Glendining's sale of March 12, 1958, lot 127.*

- 76 **George III or Simcoe Indian Peace Medal. 1794. Adams p.130-31; Jamieson figure 19; Morin 24, p. 39, figure 15; Dalton & Hamer, Addenda, Mdx.184, bis II, Stahl 48, 49. Choice Very Fine. Silver. 32.1mm. 185.5 gns.** Obverse signed MILLER. Bust right, date below; royal Arms, supporters, motto. No loop. Holed at the top. **Plain edge.** Deep silver gray with some blue-gray in places around the rims. **Very rare:** the cataloguer knows of only one other piece with a plain unlettered edge, the example in the Glenbow Museum. From different dies than the preceding.

*Ex Glendining's sale of March 12, 1958, lot 128.*



## GEORGE III

### THE WAR OF 1812 MEDALS

Unlike the medals awarded to Native Peoples by the British during the previous war with the Americans and during the brief interlude preceding the War of 1812, those issued by the government in 1814 were the outcome of a homeland process that, at its end, created a lovely medal of large size that was struck too much too late. Large numbers were made but these did not see initial distribution until the final year of the war. These medals are quite frequently found in auction sales and their prices realized are a good guide to their scarcity compared to the largest undated George III medals. Nevertheless, the Thomas Wyon designed dies, finely made planchets, and nicely executed striking all serve to make an aesthetically pleasing piece.

Jamieson, in his *Medals Awarded to North American Chiefs, 1714-1922*, relates an anecdote originally told by artist George Catlin (1794-1872). "During the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, while gathering material for his book [1851] and making sketches of Indians living in the United States, Catlin found several chiefs of the Sioux and Dahcotas tribes there living several hundred miles south of the Cana-

dian border, wearing the medals of effigy of George III and still cherishing a lasting friendship for the English. These medals had been presented to them as rewards for their services to the British during the War of 1812-1814.

One of the chiefs, learning that Catlin was soon to return to England, shook him cordially by the hand and then brought forth, with great pride, a large George III medal, which, from being worn next to his naked breast, had become very highly polished. Exhibiting the obverse of the medal and pointing to the face of His Majesty, the chief made the singular and significant speech 'When you cross the Big Salt Lake, tell my Great Father that you saw his face, and it was bright.' To this Catlin replied, 'I can never see your Great Father, he is dead.' After a long silence the Indian asked if there was no Great Chief in England, and on being told that a young and beautiful woman was now queen of Great Britain, he again withdrew the medal and with much solemnity said, 'Tell my Great Mother that you saw our Great Father, and that we keep his face bright.' "



Lot No. 77

- 77 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Smallest size. Adams 14.2; census specimen 9. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Silver. 38.7mm. 449.9 gns. Obverse leaves point to TI. Unsigned. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 2); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop. Light silver gray with pale iridescent blue around the rims. Light handling marks. **Quite rare:** Adams' research revealed only nine examples of this size.

*Ex Numismatic Circular (Spink & Son, Ltd., April, 1965).*



Lot No. 78

- 78 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Smallest size. Adams 14.2. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Silver. 37.7mm. 529.1 gns. Obverse leaves point to TI. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN.S. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 2); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop. Dark gunmetal blue gray on both sides. Very minor handling marks. Obverse seems dishd. Although bearing the designer's signature, the obverse in other respects seems identical to the die on the preceding. It seems there are further mysteries to be discovered in this size. **Quite rare:** Adams' research revealed only nine examples of this size.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

## GEORGE III



Lot No. 79

- 79 **George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Smallest size. Adams 14.2. Extremely Fine. Lead.** 37.7mm. 326.3 gns. Obverse leaves point to TI. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN.S. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 2); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop. Dark. Slightly bent. Believed to be a trial piece for these dies and as such, just the second known. **Very rare:** Adams' research revealed only two of these struck in lead.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*

## CHOICE MIDDLE SIZE 1814 GEORGE III MEDAL



Lot No. 80

- 80 **George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Middle size. Adams 13.1; census specimen 15. Choice Extremely Fine. Silver, gilt.** 60.0mm. 1,164.8 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON JUN S. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop. Pale silver gray with gilding remaining most everywhere. Rims and edge nicked in places, a few more obvious than others. Initials 'DM' lightly scratched in the upper right obverse field. **Quite rare:** Adams' research revealed only 17 examples of this size. A single die pair has been identified on these.

*Ex Hans M.F. Schulman prior to 1953.*



## GEORGE III



*Lot No. 81*

- 81 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Middle size. Adams 13.1; probably census specimen 16. **Choice Very Fine. Silver.** 60.0mm. 1,133.2 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON JUN S. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop. Fairly even pale silver gray color. Rims nicked in many places, fields show handling marks, this was clearly an awarded medal. **Quite rare** as noted.

*Ex Central Coin Show (James Charlton, Toronto) sale of October 8, 1966, lot 283.*



*Lot No. 82*

- 82 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Middle size. Adams 13.1; probably census specimen 17. **Choice Very Fine. Silver.** 60.0mm. 1,140.2 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON JUN S. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop. Single, fine hole. Light silver gray color. Rims nicked in many places, fields show some obvious handling marks, this also appears to have been an awarded medal. **Quite rare** as noted.

*Ex Robert Brule (Montreal) on June 14, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise.*



## GEORGE III

### REMARKABLE LARGE 1814 GEORGE III MEDAL

With Added Ornamental Edge



Lot No. 83

- 83 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 35. About Uncirculated. Silver. 76.6mm. 1,929.0 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S:. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop; secondary, fine hole at base of obverse. Rich, medium silver gray with gold, blue and rose iridescence. Ornamental ribbed edge added, affixed to the edge by four rivets (one missing), the work skilled and obviously contemporary. A single obverse and reverse die pair seems to have been responsible for all these largest 1814 medals (Adams 12.2 seems anomalous).

*Ex John G. Murdoch Collection (1904, lot 909, plated), Virgil M. Brand, F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 84

- 84 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 34. Extremely Fine. Silver. 75.6mm. 1,895.7 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S:. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Original, plain loop. Rich, deep silver gray with blue and rose iridescence. Minor handling marks, a few small rim bruises.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



# GEORGE III



Lot No. 85

- 85 **George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 33. About Extremely Fine. Silver.** 75.5mm. 1,871.1 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S:. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop, single hole. Deep silver gray with gold and blue iridescence. Minor handling marks, a few small rim bruises. A nice looking medal even without the suspender.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on October 12, 1973.*



Lot No. 86

- 86 **George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; uncertain census specimen number. Choice Very Fine. Silver.** 75.5mm. 1,904.2 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S:. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). Atypical, plain loop probably a replacement. Medium silver gray with some faint gold iridescence. Some scratches, other handling marks, light rim bruises.

*Possibly ex Frank Katen, before 1953.*



GEORGE III



Lot No. 87

- 87 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 36. Very Good/Fine. Silver. 75.4mm. 1,820.5 gns. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S.: Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop. Single, atypically large hole. Deep silver gray color. Well worn. The "twisted wire hanger" described under Adams 12.1, 36 was a piece of modern steel wire and was discarded.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 88

- 88 George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 37. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Copper, bronzed. 75.5mm. 2,805.8 gns. Thick. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S.: Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop. No hole. Rich mahogany and brown, lighter at the base of the reverse. Old stain in the right obverse field. Serious reverse edge bruise at 8:45. Edge stamped '238'. Clearly a restrike with little to do with Indians but nevertheless **quite rare** compared to the silver medals from the same dies. Adams lists several of these but most seem to be in institutional holdings.

*Ex A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. on July 2, 1971.*



# GEORGE III



- 89 **George III Indian Peace Medal. 1814. Largest size. Adams 12.1; census specimen 39. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Copper, bronzed. 75.6mm. 2,828.9 gns. Thick. Obverse signed T.WYON.JUN:S:. Laureate, mantled bust right of George III (Obverse 1); grand royal Arms (Reverse A). No loop. No hole. Rich mahogany and brown. Rough behind head and on lower right of reverse, evidence of verdigris there. Unnumbered edge. As noted, **quite rare** compared to the silver medals from the same dies.**

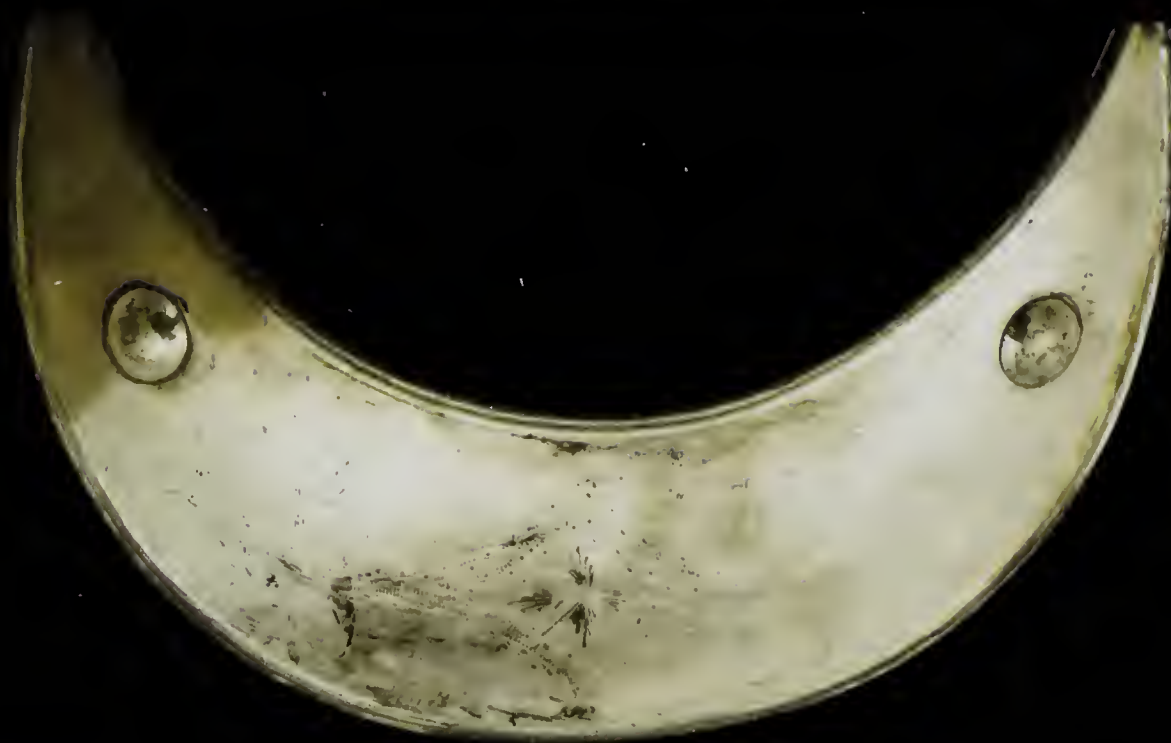
*Ex Robert Brule (Montreal) on June 14, 1961, said ex C.A. Laframboise.*



*Seminole Chief Osceola, wearing three Gorgets*

NATIVE AMERICAN TRADE AND OTHER SILVER

A PUTATIVE OHIO MIAMI GORGET



*Lot No. 90*

- 90 **Silver Gorget for the Native American Market.** Undated. Diamond shaped stippling in center, star-burst inside. Hallmarked JB (John Bayly, ca. 1761). Approx. 13x7cm. Corners cut. Very Fine, cleaned, museum number and provenance label on back. This medal was bought from N. Flayderman & Co., Inc. on July 1, 1972. It was then accompanied by a notarized statement from one David Currie certifying that he had lawfully obtained the gorget from the Museum of the American Indian (Heye Foundation) and that it had been collected by an M.R. Harrington in 1909 in Miami, Indiana and that it was accessioned by Dr. Heye, for whom Harrington worked at the time. The correspondence concerning this transaction, which includes material of some historical interest, will be donated to the ANS in due course. A copy is included with the lot.

*Provenance as noted.*



COIN SILVER SOUP SPOON



Lot No. 91

- 91 Coin silver soup spoon ca. 1830's by John J. Low & Co. of Boston. Hallmarked for the firm as Ensko p. 131. Initial 'K' engraved on back of handle. Apparently collected by Mr. Ford who believed that noted coin dealer Lyman Low was a member of this silversmithing family.

*Provenance unrecorded.*

BRITISH AND IRISH MILITARY, ENGLISH CIVIL GORGETS

FOURTEENTH LIGHT DRAGOONS



*Lot No. 92*

- 92 **Fourteenth Light Dragoons. Silver gorget.** Crowned cypher above ethnic and hallmarks, engraved shoulders, leather backing. London date stamps for 1801-02. Approximately 11x10cm. The regiment was renamed as on the gorget in 1776. Some of its troops saw service against France in the Low Countries 1792-4 and others in Haiti 1794-7 where losses due to disease were severe. It has been enfolded into the 14th/20th King's Hussars.

*Ex Sotheby's sale of July 23, 1973, lot 52.*



FIRST TYRONE REGIMENT



Lot No. 93  
(Reduced)

- 93 **First Tyrone Regiment. Silver gorget.** Crowned harp and supporters, motto below, engraved shoulders. No hallmarks. 'JS' engraved inside (for James Stewart, colonel of the regiment who formed it July, 1780, or James Strong, its officer commanding 1806-12). Approximately 13x11cm. The regiment's uniform was scarlet faced with deep blue; **silver swordbelt plate.** Same designs and "JS" engraving, undoubtedly part of the same ensemble. Hallmarked crowned harp, Hibernia (1795-6), 'DP' possibly for Daniel Popkins (active 1765-1821). Approximately 7 x 5 cm. 2 pieces.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 159, lots 1096A & B.*

ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE LUMBER TROOP



*Lot No. 94*

- 94 **The Ancient and Honourable Lumber Troop. Gilt brass gorget.** Arms and supporters of this social club, ethnic flanking. Engraved inside 'Lieut. Johnson'. No hallmarks. Approximately 11x9cm. The club was a patriotic meeting place in Fleet Street whose members gave themselves military titles.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 159, lot 1094.*



THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY



Lot No. 95  
(Reduced)

- 95 **The Honorable East India Company. Gilt silver gorget.** Arms and supporters of the company and engraved shoulders in silver, hallmarked inside shoulder with London date letter for 1796. Engraved inside 'JC' above 'Brigade Major'. Approximately 11x9cm.

*Ex Sotheby's Sale of July 17, 1972, lot 176.*

THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY



Lot No. 96  
(Reduced)

- 96 **The Honorable East India Company. Gilt silver gorget.** Arms and supporters of the company, hallmarked on shoulder with London date letter for 1805. With blue silk tabs and neck tie. Small edge split. Approximately 11x9cm. With old paper label "Silver gilt gorget. Hallmarked 1805 [unreadable] G.III. Worn by a commissioned officer late...Hon. E. India Co. Very rare."

*Provenance unrecorded.*



**THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY**



*Lot No. 97*

- 97 **The Honorable East India Company. Gilt brass gorget.** Arms and supporters of the company in silver affixed to the front. No hallmarks. With leather backing. Small edge split. Approximately 11x9cm.

*Ex Wallis & Wallis Sale 167, lot 1077.*

THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY



*Lot No. 98*

- 98 **The Honorable East India Company. Gilt brass gorget.** Arms and supporters of the company. No hall marks. Approximately 11x9cm.  
*Ex Sotheby's sale of July 17, 1972, lot 191.*



MISCELLANEOUS



Lot No. 99

99 **Brass pocket compass and sundial.** Unmarked. Ca. 18th. c. Approximately 4.5cm. Compass rose under glass, collapsable gnomon, screw thread lid. The sort of gadget an officer might carry with him into the unmapped American forests.

*Provenance unrecorded.*

U.S. P. R. EXP. & SURVEYS — 47<sup>th</sup> & 49<sup>th</sup> PARALLELS

GENERAL REPORT — PLATE XVI



Stanley Del.

Serony, Major & Knapp, Lith. 449 Broadway NY

*Fort Union, and Distribution of Goods to the Assinniboines*

## THE WASHINGTON SEASONS MEDALS

The Washington Seasons Medals were ordered by James McHenry, Secretary of War, by letter sent October, 1796 to Rufus King, then American Ambassador to the Court of St. James in Great Britain. The medals were designed at King's request by Colonel John Trumbull in 1797. Trumbull's sketches for the three obverses and single common reverse were engraved into dies by Conrad Kuchler. The medals were struck by Boulton & Watt in Birmingham during April-October, 1798. McHenry's originating order of 1796 called for 500 silver and 200 copper medals in all. Recent study by David Vice published in *FORMAT* 48 based upon the Matthew Boulton papers has established the mintage figures for the three types. Six sets in silver without loops were struck in 1799 at Rufus King's order and while not so stated, may have been proofs.

Although the medals have as their reverse type the inscription SECOND PRESIDENCY OF GEO. WASHINGTON MDCCXCVI they were not distributed until after Washington had both left office and died. Some of these medals were distributed by Lewis and Clark on their trek across the continent in 1805. There appear to be no portraits known of Indians shown wearing one of the Seasons medals and Fr. Prucha suggests the types were not well accepted by Native Americans who, he feels, preferred medals with portraits of kings or presidents on them. The original 1796 order called for the medals to be pieced for suspension but as fulfilled the medals were made with a small loop at the top.

Silver Seasons Medals are very rare. Most of them did not survive, either because they were later melted at the Philadelphia Mint to make other medals or were lost following distribution. The number actually given to Native Americans is unknown. Almost all known silver medals show signs of having been worn and are usually in lower grades with a myriad of marks showing varying degrees of distress. Copper medals may also have been distributed but it is likely they would have been resisted more strenuously than the anacephalic

silver ones. Copper medals in general are found in higher grades than the silver ones.

An interesting letter regarding the Seasons Medals, dated May 29, 1800 and written by Samuel McHenry to Samuel Dexter, sheds further light of these medals:

"It is especially and specifically recommended to my successor, to make himself as soon as possible minutely acquainted with the actual state of the Indian Superintendencies, and also with the system which has been adopted, and is now in execution for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians, and keeping them at peace with and attached to the United States. I cannot but flatter myself that the efficiency of the system initiated by the late President will not be impaired under the direction of my successor, having had its success much at heart and leaving under its influence which must increase with time the great body of Indians in all parts of the United States, well affected to the interests of our Country-friendly to each other-indisposed to war and progressing in civilization.

To aid this system, a series of medals in silver and bronze have been procured from England with devices elegantly executed emblematic of the progressive states of man from the savage to the earliest arts of civilized life. These were intended to be distributed by the Superintendents as encouragements to those of the Indians who should make the greatest advances in raising cattle, the cultivation of their lands and the domestic manufacturers of spinning and weaving. They are deposited in four boxes in the Bank of the United States, except a few which are in a desk in the Secretary's room at the War Office-the key of which will be left enclosed for my successor. I have taken to myself two of each of the three sets forming the series wishing to preserve these evidences of the benevolent intentions of the administration of General Washington toward the Indians."

## A NICE SILVER SHEPHERD MEDAL



Lot No. 100

- 100 Washington Seasons Medal. The Shepherd. Silver. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fe. Julian IP.51, Prucha 37, Belden 12. Choice Very Fine. 48.3mm. 723.1 gns. 2.9 - 3.0mm thick. Looped as issued. Deep silver gray in color with some light russet around the rims. Fairly minor handling and rim marks, none disfiguring. A remarkably clean example for a silver medal. This type is known in silver and bronzed copper. The obverse design was described by the artist as "1. Alludes to the raising of cattle-a cow licking a young calf-sheep and a lamb sucking-a man in the character of a shepherd watching them-a small house and trees in the distance." Mintages: 150 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, 7 bronzed copper without loop.

Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.



## WASHINGTON SEASONS MEDALS

### HIGH GRADE BRONZED SHEPHERD MEDAL



Lot No. 101

- 101 Washington Seasons Medal. The Shepherd. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. J.IP.51, Pr.37, B.12. About Uncirculated. 48.3mm. 733.9 gns. 3.3 - 3.5mm thick. Looped as issued. Rich coppery brown in color with subtle hints of faded original color. Minor handling marks only. Another example remarkably free from the serious damage these Seasons medals always seem to have suffered. Actually rarer than the silver medals. Mintages: 150 silver without loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, 7 bronzed copper without loop.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

### A SECOND BRONZED SHEPHERD MEDAL



Lot No. 102

- 102 Washington Seasons Medal. The Shepherd. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. J.IP.51, Pr.37, B.12. About Uncirculated. 48.2mm. 744.9 gns. 3.4 - 3.5mm thick. Not looped as issued. Nice, deep coppery brown on smooth and somewhat reflective surfaces. Like the last, free from disfiguring marks, just ordinary signs of handling and none damaging. Without a loop the medal is the rarest of the four styles of this variety. Mintages: 150 silver without loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, 7 bronzed copper without loop.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

## WASHINGTON SEASONS MEDALS

### AN ATTRACTIVE SILVER SOWER MEDAL



*Lot No. 103*

- 103 **Washington Seasons Medal. The Sower. Silver. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. Julian IP.53, Prucha 37, Belden 13. Very Fine. 48.2mm. 721.3 gns. 2.8 - 3.0mm thick. Looped as issued. Pale to medium silver gray in color with hints of light gold around the rims. Minor handling and rim marks, indecipherable inscription scratched into the reverse in the spaces between the lines of the struck inscription seemingly dated 1846. This type is also known in silver and bronzed copper. The obverse design was described by the artist as "No. 2. A man sowing wheat-in the distance another person ploughing-a small house and enclosures-characterize the first steps in agriculture." Mintages: 150 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, 7 bronzed copper without loop.**

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

### A REALLY NICE BRONZED SOWER MEDAL



*Lot No. 104*

- 104 **Washington Seasons Medal. The Sower. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. J.IP.53, Pr.37, B.13. Choice Extremely Fine. 48.2mm. 723.9 gns. 3.3 - 3.4mm thick. Not looped as issued. A really nice example. Both sides are a rich, deep brown, the obverse slightly darker than the back. The only signs of handling this has seen are more than minor and are essentially trivial. The surfaces are lightly reflective. Without a loop this is actually rarer than a specimen in silver. Mintages: 150 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 60 bronzed copper with loop, 7 bronzed copper without loop.**

*Ex Estes Gale Hawkes on November 5, 1975.*



## WASHINGTON SEASONS MEDALS

### AN OUTSTANDING SILVER SPINNER MEDAL



Lot No. 105

- 105 Washington Seasons Medal. The Spinner. Silver. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. J.I.P.52, Pr., B.14. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. 48.2mm. 706.3 gns. 2.8 - 2.9mm thick. Not looped as issued. An outstanding example. Both sides are toned in rich, medium silver gray with faint iridescence. The fields are brightly reflective. This is one of the nicest we can remember seeing and was clearly carefully preserved from the day it was first struck for presentation purposes. This type is also known in silver and bronzed copper. The obverse design was described by the artist as "No. 3. The inside of a house—a woman spinning—another weaving—an infant in the cradle rocked by another child somewhat larger—is meant to convey an idea of domestic tranquility and employment." Mintages: 149 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 58 bronzed copper with loop, 9 bronzed copper without loop.

*Ex Emidio Bastianelli (West End Coins) on May 2, 1985.*

### A CHOICE BRONZED SPINNER MEDAL



Lot No. 106

- 106 Washington Seasons Medal. The Spinner. Copper, bronzed. Obverse signed C.H.K. Fc. J.I.P.52, Pr., B.14. Choice Extremely Fine. 48.2mm. 744.9 gns. 3.4 - 3.6mm thick. Not looped as issued. Pale brown obverse, deeper steel brown on the back. Somewhat reflective surfaces. Minor handling marks. Curious 'M' lightly stamped into edge after striking. Without a loop this is the rarest flavor of the type. Mintages: 149 silver with loop, 17 silver without loop, 58 bronzed copper with loop, 9 bronzed copper without loop.

*Ex George Justus (B. Max Mehl) on April 30, 1964.*

## SILVER INDIAN PEACE MEDALS STRUCK BY THE UNITED STATES MINT

### The Most Important Collection Ever Assembled

There has never been a collection of United States Indian Peace Medals struck in silver as large, comprehensive, significant, or groundbreaking as this one. The hundred and more medals that will cross the auction block in this and the second sale represent a very significant percentage of the total number of such medals that has ever been available for purchase by private and institutional collectors. In some cases, such as Harrison's round medals, the number present here is nearly half of the total number believed struck at the time they were ordered from the Mint! When the final lot is hammered the wider collecting fraternity will have at its long term disposal such a large number of these medals that the field will have forever been changed. No longer will silver Indian Peace Medals be esoteric items rarely encountered. Rather, they will take their place, rightful it will soon seem, alongside medals from the other U.S. series as collectibles that are approachable

by a vastly increased segment of the collecting marketplace.

The dispersal of Mr. Ford's collection of United States Indian Peace medals will occupy two separate auction sales. The first, catalogued herein, will feature as complete a set of Presidents from Jefferson to Harrison (Mr. Ford's Washington peace medals were sold with his Washingtonia collection in May, 2004) in all sizes as is possible to put together. There are only six presidential sizes missing in silver here, a most remarkable statement about the collection and one that marks it as unprecedented. Missing are the Hayes, Cleveland, and Harrison ovals which may not actually exist or if they do, are not in collectors' hands; the large size Monroe with the first reverse, which may also not exist and may never have been struck in the first place; and the middle size Taylor which is either unique or exceptionally rare.



*The Ponea delegation photographed in November 1877 in Washington DC.  
Nine of the delegates are wearing medals.  
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution (Neg. #4244-C)*



If nothing else stamped this sale as one to notice it would be the presence of a complete set of Jefferson shell medals. The second sale, scheduled for May, 2007, will include duplicates in the U.S. series in silver and the entire collection of bronzed copper medals. Another set of Jefferson shells will be featured in this second auction along with other very rare silver issues, any one of which would mark the sale in which it was offered as important. Collectors should plan their bidding strategies accordingly.

The standard references for collectors of Indian Peace Medals are Bauman Belden's *Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States* (1927), Francis Prucha, S.J.'s *Indian Peace Medals in American History* (1971), and Robert Julian's *Medals of the United States Mint 1792-1892* (1977). All are still essential despite their age. Belden's includes some anecdotal information unpublished elsewhere and features useful illustrations of medals. Fr. Prucha's is the best of the three and the cataloguer's debt to the good cleric's diligent research is evident throughout these pages. Julian's assigns IP numbers to each medal he believed was struck and these are used by collectors as finding lists. The cataloguer has borrowed Julian's numbering system for the structure of the descriptions to follow. In most cases this has proven to be a workable arrangement; the infrequent instances in which it did not will be self-evident.

The descriptions to follow will be somewhat complex, perhaps including more technical numismatic information than collectors are used to seeing. The cataloguer is very aware of the importance of this collection, as it offers a series of data points for the study of Indian Peace Medals that will never again be assembled in one place, and does not wish the opportunity to pass by without taking advantage of it.

Like the others surrounding it, this section of the catalogue is ordered chronologically, with the medals of each president listed in succession. Where Mr. Ford lacked an example of a known issue the parameters expected for such a one have been listed regardless. Conversely, Julian numbers that have turned out to have been assigned in error have also been listed but with the appropriate corrective commentary. The cataloguer expects that the Ford collection cata-

logue will become the standard reference for U.S. Indian Peace Medals and has made the listings as comprehensive as possible.

Since these medals served a purpose, some details of the shameful history of European-American expansion across the continent of North America have been included within each presidential grouping. Read seriatim they tell a story that is all too familiar to moderns. The details have been based upon two principal sources, each of which has also occasionally been quoted: *Atlas of the North American Indian* by Carl Waldman (New York: Facts on File, 1985) and *Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 4. History of Indian-White Relations* edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1988).

Mr. Ford's love for this series was rivalled only by his concern for the medals illustrative of early American history. He acquired as many Indian medals in silver as he could, at times owning all those known of a particular president (Harrison and Arthur immediately come to mind). He preferred silver to bronzed copper because he preferred originals to restrikes, those made for later collectors. Although there is no way of provenancing these medals to particular recipients, silver medals generally were made for distribution to elite Native Peoples and not for sale to collectors. Mr. Ford felt that any silver medal he held was a key to the past of his white ancestors, whose gift he believed sealed both the allegiance and the subjugation of the red man for whom it was intended.



*The peaceful occupation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, DC. November 1972.  
Bettmann/Corbis*



Mr. Ford always hoped to issue a book length study of Indian Peace Medals based upon the contents of his collection. He believed that there were questions about these medals that had not yet been asked, let alone answered. Some of those we cannot pursue, his knowledge of the field surpassed that of anyone else then or now and what he was unable to pass on to the present cataloguer he took to his grave. Some questions he posed can be answered by those who come after him, however, and several of these have been considered in the pages to follow. The difficult issue of the chronology of use of the first and second reverses can be traced in the descriptions and once understood will probably leave the advanced collector with as many questions as he first had, only they will now be different ones.

Indian Peace Medals were struck in silver for presentation to native Americans. Almost all silver Indian Peace Medals are originals, struck intentionally for eventual presentation to a Native American recipient. There are a handful of exceptions to this rule, however. Grant's medal was restruck in silver because there was a demand for it from collectors and the Mint was motivated to oblige them. Later, sometime in the early years of the 20th c., the Mint made a few restrikes of silver medals in the usual format and about 40 years later a further series in matte silver. Few of either kind are known and luckily for collectors, they are easily identifiable. The matte pieces trace their provenance through Bowers & Merena's 1987 sale of the Dreyfuss Collection to Ed Rice of Philadelphia, for whom they were made, presumably. As these are matte they are easily distinguished from others. The non-matte restrikes all trace their provenance to a 1991 World Exnumia auction sale and were plated in the catalogue and their full diagnostics were described.

By definition any example struck in copper is not an original. Rather, these are "abschlags," off-metal strikes made for collectors. Beginning in the early 1840's with the middle size Jefferson medal, the Mint made strikes of Indian Peace Medals in copper for sale to collectors. With the ever growing popularity of collecting numismatic objects, and especially "national" medals, more and more pressure was placed on the Mint to sell Indian Peace Medals. Accordingly, the Mint struck specimens in copper and advertised them for sale in its monthly circular beginning in the 1850's. The Mint experi-

mented with bronzing the surfaces of the medals struck in copper, sometimes before striking, sometimes after. The bronzing powders used, made up according to the several different formulae popular at different times in the 19th c., gave the finished medals different colors, ranging from a red mahogany to an orange tan and a deep brown.

It used to be thought that different colors were popular at different times and that these could be used to approximately date Indian Peace Medals struck in copper. Today, old Indian Peace Medals are available in copper with several different surface finishes, all of which are attractive and appeal to different collecting tastes.

Like the copper medals, none of the Indian Peace Medals series was ever struck in aluminum for official presentation to a Native American by any arm of the federal government. Rather, the extremely rare aluminum IP medals were made before January, 1919 for sale to omnivorous collector Virgil Brand. Stephen K. Nagy handled the transaction. The medals were made at the Philadelphia Mint using official obverse and reverse 76mm size IP dies. They included a mix of first and second reverses, probably not to create additional "delicacies" but more likely because their makers didn't recognize the differences as significant. To date, the cataloguer is aware of the following seven struck in aluminum: Madison (IP.5) first reverse; John Q. Adams (IP.11) first reverse; Van Buren (IP.17) second reverse; Tyler (IP.21) second reverse; Taylor (IP.27) second reverse; Fillmore (IP.30); Pierce (IP.32), small date; and Johnson (IP.40). Unlike the copper restrikes, the market for the aluminum ones was not the collecting fraternity at large but was limited to just one individual.

Yellow bronze is the metal currently used by the Mint to make restrikes of Indian Peace Medals. These may be obtained directly from the Mint on application and payment of a small fee. The color is pale yellow, the surfaces have a matte appearance, and the edges show striations from the grinding wheels that finish the struck medals. These restrikes have been made since the early days of the 20th c. and some have aged nicely. Since more than a century of production has gone by the corpus of modern Mint restrike Indian Peace Medals sorely needs its historian.



## WHERE ARE ALL THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS?

By George Fuld

*The following article by our good friend George Fuld, appeared in the August 13, 2001 issue of Coin World. In it he offers his perspective in U. S. Indian Peace Medals.*

Original Indian peace medals in silver are among the most elusive items in American numismatics. When one considers the large quantities of these medals issued between 1789 (under George Washington) until 1892 (under Benjamin Harrison), it is hard to believe they are so uniformly dear.

Records exist on mintages of most of these medals.... The total number of medals issued for Indian presentation from the Washington Season medals of 1797 to Benjamin Harrison in 1890 is 3,449 medals. This is a net total, trying to take into account a number of remelted issues used for subsequent strikings. It is most likely that this is a minimum number of medals issued, since records might not have recorded all that were struck. The number of each medal issued is from official records as recorded carefully by Francis Paul Prucha in his monumental study of these medals (*Indian Peace Medals in American History*, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1971).

It should be noted that no contemporary medals were issued for President John Adams, although dies were cut about 1845 to fill in the series. In addition a round 76-millimeter Washington medal, with a date of 1789, of standard design, was struck by the Mint about 1900. Neither of these was ever intended for Indian presentation.

A little background on Indian peace medals will bring them into focus for the interested numismatist. Peace medals were awarded first by the French, Spanish and the British governments as a token of the Great White Father's "peaceable" intent toward various Indian chieftains with the purpose of making the Indians allies of the issuers. "It was a badge of honor and a sign, to both sides, that he who displayed the medal was a friend to the American nation. Today, it is an enduring symbol of one of [the] greatest Chief Executives and his forward looking hope to live in perpetual peace with Indians, to cultivate an affectionate attachment from them, be every thing just & liberal which we can do for them within the bounds of reason, and by giving them effective protection against

the wrongs from our own people" (Thomas Jefferson to William Henry Harrison, Feb. 27, 1803).

They were hung around the neck and dearly prized by the Indians. The British issued medals in copper about dollar size under George I and George II, but starting about 1760 large round silver medals were issued under the reign of George III. These medals are faithfully examined in the recent work by numismatist John Adams (*The Indian Peace Medals of George III of His Majesty's Sometime Allies*, G.F. Kolbe Publications, 1999). When the United States federal government started to make peace with Indian tribes in the late 1780s, large oval medals were awarded. These medals, issued in 1789, 1792, 1793 and 1795, were not only large and oval in shape, they were hand engraved by leading silversmiths, especially in Philadelphia. Joseph Richardson is the silversmith most closely associated with these oval medals. A most famous painting, showing a 1792 oval Peace medal, is that of Red Jacket.

Whenever a medal was presented to a prominent chief, he was asked to surrender any foreign medals, especially the British ones. Most British medals in the Colonies were traded in, except the ones presented to Canadian Indians. When the medals were issued starting with Washington through Benjamin Harrison the portrait of the current president was depicted thereon. The lone exception to this portraiture was John Adams where the Season medals ordered under Washington and delivered in

1798 were used during his presidency. Most of the medals presented by Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke in 1804 to 1806 in their explorations were the Season medals, but some were silver dollars pierced for suspension. Three of the magnificent Jefferson shell medals, dated 1804, were carried by the Lewis and Clarke expeditions. Zebulon Pike carried some medals with him when exploring the Colorado region, but Jefferson medals were not yet available.

Just what accounts for the relative rarity of these Indians peace medals today? The most obvious is that



*Red Jacket*

*Red Jacket, spokesman of the  
Six Nations of the Iroquois*



many of these were buried with the Indian chief honored at his death. It seems unlikely that medals were destroyed by individuals as most people were aware of the great historical value. Even the large silver medals had a silver value of about \$5, which would make melting them not highly profitable.

Of the almost 3,500 medals struck, perhaps only 500 or so are accounted for. Many reside in museums throughout the country. A full census of American peace medals known has not been attempted. Adams paved the way for such a study in his pursuit of the history of the George III medals.

A study of contemporary portraits of Indians shown wearing the medals illustrates the wide distribution of the medals. The famed McKenney-Hall portrait gallery of some 120 or so Indian portraits was enshrined at the Department of Indian Affairs. Starting in 1821, the commissioner of Indian Affairs, Col. Thomas McKenney, commissioned Charles Bird King to paint portraits of all Indian chieftains visiting Washington. These full color portraits were hung in McKenney's office in Washington. Some portraits were painted by J.O. Lewis at the Found du Lac Council of 1826 and at the Buttes des Mortes Council in 1827.

McKenney had King copy these portraits in his style to match the others on display. With the exception of the J.O. Lewis copies, the rest were painted from life by King from 1821 to 1837 showing 41 of the Indians wearing Indian peace medals.... An attempt was made to determine the actual medal and size thereof from the portrait

shown. King did not make the medal representation highly detailed, but bust right or left can narrow the medal identification issue. Also, the date of each portrait narrows down the possible medals shown. At least two Indian chiefs are shown wearing three medals each.

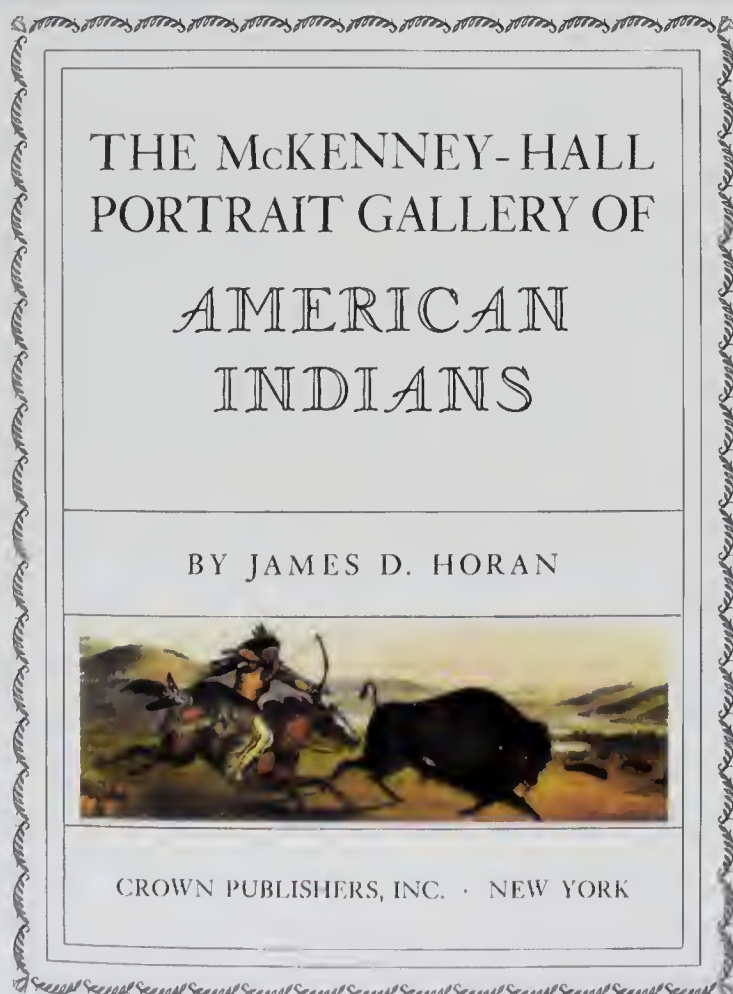
In addition, Prucha reproduced a number of contemporary oils and photographs of Indians wearing medals. These include Payouska, an Osage chief in a sketch from 1804 wearing a large medal. An oil portrait of Soulligny, a Menominee chief, shows a Madison medal quite clearly. The head chief of the Grand Pawnees, Horse Chief, by George Catlin in 1834, displays a Jackson medal. In another portrait by Catlin, George Lowrey, a Cherokee chief, wears a 76-millimeter Monroe medal.

An 1898 photograph of the Oto chief, George Arkeketah, portrays a 64-millimeter Fillmore medal and a 76-millimeter Pierce medal. A 1901 photograph of the Chippewa Indian, Sound of Eating, shows him wearing a 76-millimeter Fillmore medal. An 1895 photograph of James Arkeketah shows him wearing a 64-millimeter Lincoln medal and a 76-millimeter Pierce medal. A studio photograph of Pawnee Scouts circa 1890 shows four of them wearing 64-millimeter Lincoln peace medals. The Oglala Sioux, He Dog, wore a Grant medal when photographed in 1920. In December 1888, the Brule Sioux chief, Big Mane, was sent a silver Cleveland medal and 10 bronze medals for distribution to deserving tribesmen. Apparently he kept one bronze medal for himself, since the photograph taken in 1913 shows Big Mane with both a silver and a bronze medal.

A photograph in 1898 shows the Southern Cheyenne, Wolf Robe, wearing a Benjamin Harrison medal awarded in 1890 for aiding the Cherokee Commission in 1890. Silver Harrison medals were awarded to 17 other Indians who aided the Cherokee Commission. Finally the Brule Sioux Indian, Yellow Hair, is shown wearing an unofficial Washington medal struck in base metal with a three-quarters left portrait. Many of these unofficial medals were widely distributed through trading posts in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

From the 41 Indians wearing medals in the McKenney-Hall paintings, plus the 13 Indians portrayed in Prucha and the 18 awarded Benjamin Harrison medals, there is ample evidence that these medals were not only widely awarded but highly valued by the Indians themselves. Clearly some further explanation for the scarcity of the Indian peace medals would be open to further study.

It should be noted that almost all the American Indian peace medals starting with Jefferson were restruck by the Mint starting about 1840 in dark mahogany bronze. Except for the several medals ... where a few in bronze were intended for Indian presentation, these medals were made strictly for collectors. As dies disintegrated, new dies were prepared giving rise to many variations. As late as 1970, most of the 76-millimeter presidential peace medals were available from the Mint, struck in 20<sup>th</sup> century golden bronze. Although certainly collectible, these restrikes are only medalllic reminders of the original intent of the wonderful Indian peace series.





## SILVER INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES JOHN ADAMS 1797 TO BENJAMIN HARRISON 1889

### JOHN ADAMS

1797 - 1801

Born October 30, 1735. Elected December 1796.

Inaugurated March 4, 1797. Died July 4, 1826.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1797 - 1801

**1795:** At Fort Greenville, Ohio (August 3) 1,100 Indian chiefs and warriors agree to a treaty ceding Indian lands amounting to all of present-day Ohio and most of Indiana in return for \$20,000 in goods and an annuity of \$9,500.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

No Indian Peace Medals were struck specifically for Adams' presidency. Medal needs were, presumably, filled from pre-existing supplies of Washington Seasons Medals which arrived in Washington in 1799. At some time between 1814 and 1839 Moritz Furst made an Adams portrait die which Franklin Peale saw in 1841. Mint Director James Snowden found the die again in 1861 and married it to a Jefferson reverse and made a few soft metal strikes, but he claimed the die had never been hardened. In 1878, the die reappeared in the sale of the Mickley Collection and was quickly bought by the Mint. The Adams Indian Peace Medal uses the Furst Adams portrait obverse (Neuzil IO-2) and the John Reich PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP reverse type of 1809-49 with pointed A in AND (the First Reverse). Copper medals were struck in two periods, before 1877 and after 1878 but no better precision than that is possible. President

Grant had a copper one in 1877 which he obtained from a Native American owner and the Mint struck 50 of them in December, 1878.

It is not known when the unique silver 51mm medal ex Victor Morin's collection was struck, but given both its provenance and condition it is likely to have been early in the first period. The silver 51 mm medal in Dreyfuss:6003 (ex Ed Rice Collection) and the one in Bridge:1051 were both 20th c. restrikes using the Type II reverse. The aluminum Adams medals were made in the 20th c. for collectors like Virgil Brand. The two records Carlson published in 1986 almost certainly refer to the Bridge and Rice restrikes. **Julian IP.1, Prucha 59, Belden 44.** 51mm Known in silver (apparently unique ex Victor Morin Estate in 1993), silver restrike (two known), copper (common, with both Type I and II reverses) and aluminum (one known).



*War Dance*

*THOMAS JEFFERSON*  
*1801-1809*





## THOMAS JEFFERSON

1801 - 1809

Born April 13, 1743. Elected February 17, 1800.

Inaugurated March 4, 1801. Died July 4, 1826.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1801 - 1809

**1802-1809:** General William Henry Harrison and other commissioners force cessions of Indian lands in the Old Northwest. By 1809 the U.S. has obtained most of southern Indiana and large parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan.

**1802:** Federal law prohibits the sale of liquor to Indians. Congress appropriates funds to "civilize and educate" the Indians. Georgia agrees to cede its western land claims to the federal government and in return the U.S. agrees to "extinguish the Indian Title to all other Lands within the State of Georgia."

**1803:** Louisiana Purchase incorporates the Indian population on the 828,000 square miles between the Mississippi and the Rockies, the territory that forms Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, most of Louisiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, and parts of Colorado and Oklahoma.

**1804-1806:** Lewis and Clark Expedition, headed by Merriwether Lewis, Jefferson's private secretary, and William Clark, an Army officer, explores the Northwest from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean looking for the best route west and to establish U.S. claims to the Oregon Territory.

**1805:** Sacagawea, a Shoshone Indian woman who becomes the wife of the Lewis and Clark expedition's official interpreter, Toussaint Charbonneau, joins the expedition in South Dakota. She accompanies the expedition to the Pacific and part way back to Washington. Her presence in the party marks it as pacific and not belligerent.

**1806:** Office of Superintendent of Indian Trade is established in the War Department under the Secretary of War.

**1808:** American Fur Company is chartered by John Jacob Astor to compete with Canadian firms in the western fur trade.

**1809:** William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, signs (September) the Treaty of Fort Wayne. By lying to and liquoring up a group of non-representative chiefs, Harrison obtains a claim to 3,000,000 acres of land in return for \$7,000 and a small annuity.

**1809-1811:** Tecumseh's Rebellion. Chief of the Shawnee Tecumseh had earlier refused to participate in the Treaty of Greenville. In July, 1809 he starts putting together an alliance of native peoples from the Old Northwest, the South and the eastern Mississippi River Valley.



*Thomas Jefferson*

## THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JEFFERSON PRESIDENCY

Shortly after Jefferson's inauguration and at the request of the War Department, Superintendent of Military Stores John Irvine contacted Mint Director Elias Boudinot and engraver Robert Scot in April, 1801 and requested that they begin preparing dies for silver medals to be distributed to Native Americans. A series of delays occupied the summer months of 1801 but by December of that year John Reich (under sub-contract from Robert Scot) had effected the dies for the three sizes of medals planned. Letter punches were made by coiner Adam Eckfeldt. Philadelphia silversmith Joseph Richardson, Jr., whose family firm had earlier made many of the large oval Washington medals, was entrusted with the task of preparing the silver plates and striking them with Scot's dies. The Jefferson medals were composed of an obverse and reverse struck on round plates, these inset into an encircling band afterwards closed at the top and mounted with a ring for suspension. The space between the shells was sometimes filled to provide support for the thin silver faces.

The round Jefferson medals were extremely popular, in part because of their large size, in part because their only American competition were the Washington Seasons Medals which bore no portrait, and in part because no medals had been made for John Adams' earlier presidency and none were ready early enough during Monroe's. As a result, fairly large numbers of Jefferson medals were actually distributed, not

only during his own presidency, but even as late as 1812 during Monroe's administration. Records published by Fr. Prucha show hundreds of medals in all three sizes sent by the War Department in the period from 1805-12 including 93 of the extremely rare middle size. In 1803, Lewis and Clarke packed 32 Jefferson medals of all three sizes for their exploring expedition, all of which had to compete, so to speak, with the 76 mm George III silver medals being distributed to Native Americans by agents of the British crown. After demand for the medals had ceased the dies were deposited with the Purveyor of Military Stores' office in the arsenal in Philadelphia. They remained there until 1841 when Mint Director Robert Patterson located and removed them.

Restrikes were made almost immediately, including copper medals in the largest size and silver medals in the middle size, but these are easily identifiable as such. Carlson's notes of nine auction records for the largest silver, five for the middle size, and 11 for the smallest are out of date, but their ratios closely reflect their comparative rarity. The American Numismatic Society Collection, for example, includes two large, one medium, and two small Jefferson shell medals. Happily for collectors, neither Rice nor Bridge had restrike silver shell Jefferson medals, so perhaps the Mint did not make any.



*Peskelechaco*

*Peskelechaco, Pawnee Chief,  
Part of the Delegation that visited Washington in 1821*



AN IMPRESSIVE LARGE SIZE JEFFERSON SHELL MEDAL



Lot No. 107

- 107 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. First Size. J.IP.2, Pr.38, B.15. Choice Very Fine.** 101.3mm. Rims 6.4 - 6.7mm thick. 2,356.5 gns. Very dark on the front and back, lighter on the rims and edge, the surfaces with a thin oxidation product "skin" from long burial. With original hanger and loop. The surfaces are very clean but with some graffiti in obverse and reverse fields. There are no accurate rarity estimates for any of the three sizes of the Jefferson medal. Numbers originally made were higher than commonly believed and large size Jefferson medals were still being made and distributed to Native Americans long after Jefferson's presidency had ended. Numbers surviving are unknown but probably represent less than half. The largest size Jefferson, an imposing piece of work in almost any grade, is the "commonest" of the three, but is still **very rare**. This medal is also known in copper shells (ANS) and solid silver (referred to by Julian but not seen by the cataloguer, clearly a restrike if it exists) and pewter (ANS) but of later date. These dies are still in the Mint.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

**A REMARKABLE MIDDLE SIZE JEFFERSON SHELL MEDAL**

**A Piece of Considerable Importance**



*Lot No. 108*

- 108 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. Middle Size. Original dies. J.IP.3, Pr.39, B.16. Extremely Fine.** 76.2mm. Rims 5.3 - 5.6mm thick. 766.2 gns. Lovely, pale silver gray on the obverse, lighter gray on the back, with some iridescent blue and light gold toning in places. **A remarkable example.** With original hanger and loop. Light obverse scratches, field dent in the upper left field on this side, some fairly serious scratches on Jefferson's cheek. Good reverse sharpness but fields tooled on that side. **Extremely rare:** the rarest of the three sizes. There may be as few as five of these in existence. The ANS specimen lacks its hanger and is crushed. There have been only two original specimens sold at public auction in the past 20 years, including the Dreyfuss piece (ex Connecticut Historical Society) that later appeared in Presidential's sale of December, 1988. The W.W.C. Wilson sale (1925) had a VF and there was one in the Bushnell sale. The Major General George Colbert specimen is unaccounted for. The Smithsonian lacked an example of this medal.

There are a handful of middle size Jefferson's known in solid copper struck from the original dies. The reverse of the middle size medal broke and was replaced in 1866, the obverse is 1886. The obverse of the original die shows the period midway between A and D (on the later restrikes the period is closer to D). The original reverse die shows a die break from the Indian's thumb running up to the rim through the pipe bowl (the later restrike die is unbroken). This medal is also known in solid silver (reported by Belden and ANS) and solid copper (ANS) but of later date. The medal is also known as a matte silver restrike. There are two or three solid silver 76 mm Jefferson medals known, but all are restrikes and are easily identifiable as such (one appeared in PCAC's sale of December 1993). The solid silver medal in the ANS Collection is said to have been awarded to "Chief White Hair" of the Great Osage in 1808.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



**A PAIR OF SMALL JEFFERSON SHELL MEDALS**

**An Unprecedented Offering**



*Lot No. 109*

- 109 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. Third Size. J.IP.4, Pr.39, B.17. Choice Extremely Fine.** 53.7mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.8mm thick. 571.5 gns. Nice, even pale silver gray color on both sides with considerable prooflike lustre on the reverse. **A simply outstanding specimen.** With original hanger and loop. Somewhat softly struck on the bases of the letters at left in the obverse inscription; bases of FRIEN weak on the reverse. Small planchet depression in the right obverse field. **Extremely rare:** the second rarest of the three sizes in silver shells. The Winterthur collection has a polished Very Fine example and the piece in Bowers & Merena's sale of March, 2001 was also graded Very Fine. There was a very nice specimen, missing its loop, in Sotheby's (New York) sale of December, 1993 that Tony Terranova bought for \$15,000. The medal is also known in solid pewter (reported by Belden) but of uncertain date.

*Ex J. Douglas Ferguson at the CNA Convention, Montreal, on August 12, 1965.*



*Lot No. 110*

- 110 **Thomas Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, 1801. Silver. Third Size. J.IP.4, Pr.39, B.17. Very Fine to Choice Very Fine.** 54.5mm. Rims 4.4 - 4.6mm thick. 408.9 gns. Deep silver gray in color with some light purple and rose iridescence on both sides. **A piece with compelling eye appeal.** Hanger skillfully removed long ago leaving almost no trace behind on the edge. Light scratches below the clasped hands on the reverse. Fields on both sides lightly tooled. Sharply struck for one of this size. **Extremely rare:** as noted, the second rarest of the three sizes in silver shells.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

*JAMES MADISON*  
*1809-1817*





## JAMES MADISON

1809 - 1817

Born March 16, 1751. Elected December 7, 1808.

Inaugurated March 4, 1809. Re-elected December 2, 1812.

Died June 28, 1836.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1809 - 1817

**1811:** Governor Harrison attacks and destroys Prophetstown and in the following Battle of Tippecanoe River in north central Indiana Harrison's troops destroy Tecumseh's Indian confederacy. Tecumseh and many of his followers cross into Canada and join British forces later in the War of 1812.

**1812-14:** The War of 1812 begins June 18. The war is largely the result of the influence of the War Hawks in Congress led by Henry Clay and other westerners who want to acquire more land by conquering Canada. In the northwest Tecumseh joins the British and helps lead a variety of tribes into battle. His death and the British and Indian defeat at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813 marks the end of effective Indian resistance between the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. In the southwest Creek peoples attack across Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Andrew Jackson of Ten-

nessee invades Creek country in the winter of 1813-1814 and at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814 destroys their resistance. In August 1814 the belligerent as well as neutral Creeks lose more than half their land in the Treaty of Fort Jackson.

**1815:** Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, persuades President Madison to authorize construction of a series of forts along the northern frontier to control British political and mercantile influence from Canada. Fort Mackinac on the straits between Lakes Huron and Michigan is re-garrisoned and in 1816 regular army troops establish Fort Howard at Green Bay and re-fortify Fort Dearborn at the site of Chicago. A military expedition up the Mississippi from Saint Louis builds Fort Armstrong on Rock Island and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE MADISON PRESIDENCY

Following Madison's inauguration in 1809 the Secretary of War ordered Purveyor of Military Supplies Tench Coxe to provide silver medals suitable for distribution to Native Americans that would bear the likeness of the new president. The new medals were to be struck solid, to better compete with English ones. John Reich was commissioned to engrave the dies. For various reasons Coxe failed in his commission and left office with the task unfinished. John Mason, head of the Office of Indian Trade, inherited the task and thought to ask a friend, Philadelphia merchant and American Philosophical Society member John Vaughan, to assist him. Vaughan might have seemed a suitable choice but his insistence on hiring an Italian artist to do a new portrait of President Madison and subsequent changes in the design led to further delays. It was not until December, 1814, after his second term had started, that the first Madison Indian Peace medal was finally struck. A large number of silver medals

were ultimately made at the Mint.

Figures published by Fr. Prucha suggest that more than 113 of the largest size, 100 of the middle, and 103 of the smallest were delivered to John Mason in the first six months of 1815, with silver left over for a further run of the smallest medals. To distinguish the largest from the other designs, Madison is shown wearing a fur cloak on the 76 mm medal but not on the 62 or 51mm sizes. This distinction was continued on the medals until Tyler's administration, when Director Patterson's cost saving measures reduced the presidential portraits on the three sizes to machine made clones of each other. Reich redesigned the reverse of the Indian Peace medal at John Vaughan's request, removing the cuff with the federal eagle from the Indian's wrist, adding a pipe bowl to the tomahawk, and changing the clay pipe to a proper calumet.



*Quatawapea, Chief of the Shawnee, wearing a Madison Peace Medal.*

TWO LARGE SIZE MADISON MEDALS



Lot No. 111

- 111 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.I.P.5, Pr.40, B.20. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed on rim "R" for John Reich. 75.8mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.2mm thick. 2,623.1 gns. Witness line at 6:00 (from obverse). Nice, rich silver gray on both sides, the color nearly uniform, with some blue and rose iridescence. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Minor rim nicks, other minor handling marks, none serious. This size is known only in silver originals and matte silver, copper and aluminum restrikes. The large format Madison medal is quite **rare** with perhaps as few as 15 specimens surviving. There was no 76 mm size Madison in either the Kessler-Spangenberg or Garrett sales, for example. Both the Schenkel and Dreyfuss collections included a 76mm Madison, however.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 112

- 112 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.I.P.5, Pr.40, B.20. Fine to Very Fine.** Obverse not signed. 75.8mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.2mm thick. 2,605.2 gns. No obvious witness line. Lighter silver gray than the first but also with pale blue and rose iridescence. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Minor rim marks, surfaces with a myriad of tiny nicks, the medal clearly an awarded one. **Rare** as noted above, with perhaps about 15 known.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



### THREE MIDDLE SIZE MADISON MEDALS

#### The Lowest Mintage Size in Silver



Lot No. 113

- 113 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.6, Pr.40, B.21. Very Fine.** 62.8mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.5mm thick. 1,584.4 gns. Witness line at 6:00 (from obverse). Deep silver gray in color with some blue iridescence. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Noticeable obverse rim bruise, less obvious ones on the back, other minor handling marks. Obverse rim beginning to fail in a couple of places, earlier state than the next. This size is known only in silver originals and copper restrikes. While the commonest size in copper, the middle size has the lowest mintage of the three in silver with only a handful of auction references including Garrett:1919 (the piece graded About Very Fine that Stack's offered in the *Maine Antique Digest* in August, 1997).

*Ex Nelson A. Lowe on July 3, 1964.*



Lot No. 114

- 114 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.6, Pr.40, B.21. Fine.** 62.9mm. Rims 3.3 - 3.5mm thick. 1,585.3 gns. Witness line at 12:00 (from obverse). Light silver gray with some very faint blue iridescence. Large hole at the top; no loop. Usual signs of handling on what was clearly an awarded medal. Obverse rim crumbling around onto table.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 115

- 115 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.6, Pr.40, B.21. Fine.** 62.8mm. Rims 3.1 - 3.4mm thick. 1,552.5 gns. No apparent witness line. Light silver, once cleaned, some deeper gray and blue around the rim. Large hole at the top; replacement loop. Usual signs of handling, noticeable reverse rim dent, another clearly awarded medal. Obverse rim crumbling around onto table about as seen on the preceding medal.

*Ex Estes G. Hawkes on September 18, 1977.*

### A SMALL SIZE MADISON MEDAL

#### The Rarest Size in Silver



Lot No. 116

- 116 **James Madison Indian Peace Medal, 1809. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.7, Pr.40, B.22. Very Fine.** 51.2mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.3mm thick. 888.6 gns. Witness line at 12:00 (from obverse). Nice, deep silver gray color most everywhere, toning line across front. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Usual signs of handling, fairly serious reverse rim impairments. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. **Very rare.** The cataloguer has seen only four auction appearances of a small format Madison silver medal in recent years, including two by Presidential (1990 and 1992) and one each by Bowers (1992) and Stack's (1995). This size was missing from the Schenkel and Dreyfuss collections and is probably the rarest of the presidency.

*Ex Lt. John M. Wolfe, Jr. on May 27, 1963.*



*JAMES MONROE*  
*1817-1825*



## JAMES MONROE

1817 - 1825

Born April 28, 1758. Elected December 4, 1816.

Inaugurated March 4, 1817. Died July 4, 1831.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1817 - 1825

**1817-18:** First Seminole War (1817-1818) begins (November 20) as settlers attack Florida Indians who retaliate by raiding Georgia homesteads. December 27, 1817 Andrew Jackson takes command and pursues Indians into Florida, captures St. Marks on April 7 and Pensacola on May 24, 1818. Spain cedes East Florida to the U.S. the following year.

**1819:** Congress authorizes an annual sum of \$10,000 for a "civilization fund" to promote "civilization" of Indians by employing "capable persons of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic." Secretary of War John C. Calhoun invites Christian missionary societies to participate.

**1819-1822:** Secretary of War John C. Calhoun authorizes expeditions from Detroit up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Minnesota River, where Fort Snelling is built in 1819, and up the Missouri to the Yellowstone River (which gets as far as present day Omaha where Fort Atkinson is established). In 1822 erection of Fort Brady at Sault Sainte Marie assures control of that end of the waterway. "Indian agents like Nicholas Boilvin and Joseph M. Street at Prairie du Chien, Lawrence Taliaferro at St. Peter's, Henry R. Schoolcraft at Sault Sainte Marie, and William Clark, superintendent at Saint Louis, were largely successful in convincing the Indians to turn in their British flags and medals and to accept in their place the symbols of American jurisdiction."

**1819-1824:** Kickapoo Indians resist their removal from the Illinois country.

**1821:** Treaty with the Seminole forces them to move to the center of Florida, a virtually uninhabitable area, within 20 years in return for a subsidy and U.S. "protection."

**1822:** Congress abolishes the Office of Indian Trade.

**1824:** Cherokee becomes the first native American language to be translated into a written form, using a syllabary of 85 characters. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is organized as part of the War Department. In his annual message to Congress (December), President Monroe states the only solution to the Indian "problem" is their removal west.

**1825:** Despite objections by their people, Creek leaders sign a treaty (February 12) giving up their land in Georgia and promising to migrate west the following year.



*Makataimeshekiakiah or Black Hawk, Chief of the Sauk & Fox,  
wearing a Monroe Indian Peace Medal*



## THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE MONROE PRESIDENCY

Following Monroe's inauguration as president Superintendent of Indian Trade Thomas McKenney requested the Secretary of War to have medals made bearing the new president's portrait suitable for distribution to Native Americans. His request was not acted upon, however. The following year, McKenney wrote again and again received no favorable response. McKenney's third request for new medals, in a letter drafted in May, 1818, received a response and Secretary of War John Calhoun asked for details of the project. McKenney replied saying he thought 100 medals each of the three customary sizes should be sufficient for his needs and Calhoun authorized him to proceed with the undertaking. McKenney chose to work with John Vaughan, despite the latter's persnickety attention to irrelevant detail, and after some discussion about which artist to employ to take the president's portrait settled upon Moritz Furst of Philadelphia.

Furst worked quickly and had die trials ready for McKenney in January, 1819. The first medals, 20 of the 62 mm size, were delivered to McKenney in April, 1820, but despite the authorization for 300 medals the total struck was 32 of the 76mm size and 100 each of the 62mm and 51mm sizes. Apparently demand for the Monroe medal was not as strong as McKenney had anticipated, for by the end of the Monroe presidency most of the 76mm (23 of 32 struck), 62mm (88 of 100 struck), and 51mm (91 of 100 struck) had not been distributed. They remained with the Office of Indian Trade until 1822 when it was disestablished. The medals on hand were turned over to the office of the Secretary of War and it is likely that they were all melted. **Julian IP.8, Prucha 41,**

**Belden 23.** 76mm Known in silver (originals and matte silver restrikes), copper (restrikes), and aluminum (restrikes).

The largest size Monroe is the rarest of the three or if not, it is tied with the 51mm size for that honor. Carlson found two auction records but the present cataloguer cannot confirm these. The medal may not exist with the Type I reverse and that is why Mr. Ford did not include one in his collection. At least one is known in aluminum, ex a purchase from Stephen Nagy by Virgil Brand in January, 1919. Included in lot 6003 of the David W. Dreyfuss Collection (Bowers & Merena, 1987) were 13 round matte silver medals with official presidential portraits on their obverses and the clasped hands reverse of the official Indian Peace medals. Presidents included Washington through Buchanan. Elsewhere in the same sale were matte oval silver Indian Peace Medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Cleveland and one of the large round Harrisons. These were variously described as 20th c. restrikes or later U.S. Mint restrikes. All 17 of these medals appeared to have been struck in the 1940's (Mr. Ford thought 1946) for Ed Rice, a well-known collector-dealer resident in Philadelphia who seems to have had connections with the Mint.

Rice's holdings included these Indian Peace Medals and other presidential medals as a single set. All had been struck at the Mint using official Indian Peace Medal dies. All had been given a sandblast surface finish that made them distinctly matte in appearance, perhaps a security measure on the Mint's part.



*Foke Luste Hajo, Seminole Chief,  
wearing a Monroe Indian Peace Medal*

A REMARKABLE MIDDLE SIZE MONROE MEDAL



Lot No. 117

- 117 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.9, Pr.41, B.24. Choice About Uncirculated. Obverse signed FURST. F. 62.8mm. Rims 3.2 - 3.5mm thick. 1,581.0 gns. No apparent witness line. A remarkable example in outstanding condition. Rich, satiny pale silver gray on the surfaces with bright reflectivity in the fields and a very sharp strike. Minor impairments only including some light scratches on the back near the hole. Small hole near the top, off to the right from the guide; no loop. Almost no signs of handling. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. This is the usually-found size of Monroe IP medals.

Garrett's (lot 1920) was a very nice EF that went, ultimately, through Stack's 1988 Anniversary Sale to the firm's fixed price list offering in the August, 1997 issue of the *Maine Antique Digest*. Schenkel's (lot 4023) was also an EF as was the New York Public Library specimen. Dreyfuss' (lot 5124) was graded Choice Fine. LaRiviere's graded nearly About Uncirculated and was prooflike. Bridge:1054 was authenticated as an original silver by ANAAB. Carlson's notes of 18 auction records for this size in silver accurately show this to be the commonest size despite the suggestion in the Mint records that only 12 of the 100 struck were not melted. It is likely that some Monroe medals were distributed in the years following his presidency.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 118

- 118 James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.9, Pr.41, B.24. Very Fine. Obverse signed FURST. F. 62.8mm. Rims 2.8 - 3.2mm thick. 1,454.0 gns. No apparent witness line. Lighter pale silver gray with some faint residual reflectivity. Name removed from right obverse field. Neatly holed near the top, off to the right from the guide; no loop. Minor signs of handling.

Ex Art Kagin (via Harry Forman) on March 10, 1962.





*A Winnebago orator wearing  
Monroe, Madison and Unidentified (Reverse) Indian Peace Medals*

**VERY RARE SMALL MONROE MEDAL**

**Possibly the Rarest of All Sizes in Silver**



*Lot No. 119*

- 119 **James Monroe Indian Peace Medal, 1817. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.I.P.10, Pr.41, B.25. Very Good to Fine.** Obverse signed FURST. F. 50.9mm. Rims 2.8 - 2.9mm thick. 847.9 gns. No apparent witness line. Light silver, once cleaned. Holed very near the top; no loop. Edge and rim bruise at left on obverse. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. Although Carlson found nine auction records for a 51mm silver Monroe, the present cataloguer has not been so lucky and cannot point to one meaningful example. It is entirely likely that this is the rarest size for Monroe. The Carlson-Hartzog price suggestions for the 76mm and 51mm medals are so close to each other as to suggest their practical rarities are identical. Like the middle size Monroe, Mint records suggest the vast majority of this size was melted with only nine medals distributed during Monroe's presidency. That figure may be misleading, however, but given the paucity of auction records for this size it may not be all that far off the mark.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS*  
*1825-1829*





## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1825 - 1829

Born July 11, 1767. Elected December 1, 1824.

Inaugurated March 4, 1825. Died February 23, 1848.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1825-1829

**1827:** Winnebago Uprising (June) as a result of criminal acts by drunken white keelboatmen at a village above Prairie du Chien. Creek peoples cede (November 15) all remaining territory in Georgia to the U.S. The Cherokee nation adopts a constitution modeled after the U.S. Constitution; the action is rejected by the Georgia legislature. The U.S. government decides to remove all native Americans from the Illinois over the next two years. Resistance by Black Hawk and his band fails.

**1828:** First printing press arrives at the headquarters of the Cherokee Council in Echota, Georgia (February 21). The first native American newspaper is printed soon thereafter.

**1828-1834:** "Secretary of War Peter B. Porter, sensing the lack of a system of principles and rules for the administration of Indian concerns, writes in 1828 to the two men he considers best qualified to deal with Indian affairs, Governor Cass and Superintendent Clark. Cass and Clark respond enthusiastically and draw up a long report which outlines a comprehensive system for regulating affairs and establishing a well-organized Indian department.

In view of the removal of the Indians from the East, Cass proposes seven principles to govern relations with the Indians: (1) a solemn declaration that the land assigned to the Indians in the West would be theirs forever and that White settlement would never encroach upon it; (2) a determination to exclude all liquor from the Indians' territories; (3) the employment of adequate military force in the vicinity of the Indians to prevent hostility between tribes; (4) encouragement of the Indians to adopt western European notions of property ownership; (5) assistance to all who needed it for opening farms and acquiring domestic animals and agricultural implements; (6) leaving untouched as much as possible the institutions and customs of the Indians; and (7) employment of persons to instruct the Indians.

These proposals, together with a report of commissioners sent west in 1832 to examine lands for Indian settlement, form the basis for a new trade and intercourse act of June 30, 1834 which defines the Indian country as 'all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the states of Missouri and Louisiana, or the territory of Arkansas, and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any state to which the Indian title has not been extinguished.' A companion bill provides for the organization of the agents and superintendents of the Indian service."

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ADAMS PRESIDENCY

Shortly after Adams' inauguration in March, 1824 Thomas McKenney, now head of the newly founded Bureau of Indian Affairs, requested permission of the Secretary of War to have medals made bearing the portrait of the new president for presentation to Native Americans. McKenney noted that expansion west was increasing the need for such medals, particularly in the Oregon territory where British medals were still in evidence and in the southwest where Spanish ones would need replacing with American medals. With the Secretary's approval following soon after, McKenney engaged Moritz Furst to make the new obverse portrait dies for the three medal sizes. Furst's effort was approved for the middle size medal but his portraits of the president on the largest and

smallest were criticized as making Adams look fat and his nose too pointy and long.

After some prolonged discussion Furst was prevailed upon to try to "fix" his work but the final product was not well liked, the president going so far as to call Furst a "wretched Medalist and a half-witted man." After some further delay caused by the failure of the largest die to harden without breaking, the Mint struck and delivered ten 76mm medals on December 10, 1825. Early the following year McKenney requested 100 of each of the three sizes but the Mint did not fulfill the order. By January, 1828 some 95 large medals were delivered but only 136 of the middle and smallest sizes, combined.

THREE LARGE SIZE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS MEDALS



Lot No. 120

- 120 **John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.11, Pr.42, B.26. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed F. 75.5mm. Rims 3.4 - 3.7mm thick. 2,359.1 gns. No apparent witness line. Pale silver gray with a few touches of deeper gray in the fields. Remarkable, brightly reflective semi-prooflike fields. Holed near the top; well made loop but probably a replacement. Only trivial marks. JOHN strong, QUINCY typically soft. This size is known in silver originals and matte silver, copper and aluminum restrikes. This is the commonest of the three John Quincy Adams sizes and there are many auction records of silver examples to point to.

Carlson noted nine, for example. Schenkel:4024 was a nicked VF and Dreyfuss:5127 was graded about Fine. There was a nice VF in Sotheby's (New York) sale of December, 2000. Presidential's sale of December, 1993 had one counterstamped 'SK' on the obverse. Others may be found in Bowers' sales of January, 1995 and March, 2003 and Stack's 2001 Americana Sale. Hanks & Associates offered a VF at \$4,500 in the October 9, 1995 issue of *Coin World*. The Massachusetts Historical Society is said to have a large J. Q. Adams. The one in the Oklahoma Historical Society is said to have been presented to Levi Colbert. Father Prucha tells us that the largest number of John Quincy Adams medals struck were ordered by the Indian superintendent of Michigan Territory during Lewis Cass' governorship.

Cass was an ardent promoter of expansion of the territory through negotiations for land with Indian tribes. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 meant that Detroit would grow into one of the Great Lakes' chief ports. In 1829, Cass and William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Saint Louis, drew up regulations regarding the presentation of medals to the Indians. These included the requirement that "The largest medals will be given to the principal village chiefs, those of the second size will be given to the principal war chiefs, and those of the third size to the less distinguished chiefs and warriors."

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*





Lot No. 121

- 121 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.11, Pr.42, B.26. Fine to Very Fine. Obverse signed F. 75.4mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.8mm thick. 2,424.4 gns. No apparent witness line. Medium silver gray, the color essentially uniform on both sides. Holed near the top; no loop. Light handling marks, "QA" scratched at base of reverse, the medal clearly an awarded piece. Slightly bent. JOHN soft, QUINCY soft at the end, ADAMS soft. The large size Adams medal is usually soft at the lower left on the obverse, just like 1794 silver dollars.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 122

- 122 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.11, Pr.42, B.26. Extremely Fine. Obverse signed F. 75.7mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.7mm thick. 2,411.6 gns. No apparent witness line. Medium silver gray with some light iridescence. Holed near the top; no loop. Surfaces extensively tooled in the fields and on the edge. JOHN and ADAMS soft.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



A DECENT MIDDLE SIZE JOHN Q. ADAMS MEDAL



Lot No. 123

- 123 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.12, Pr.42, B.27. Fine to Very Fine. Obverse signed F. 62.3mm. Rims 2.8 - 3.1mm thick. 1,456.0 gns. No apparent witness line. Nice, even and deep silver gray color, a decent looking example. Holed near the top; no loop. Minor handling marks, two reverse rim bruises (one heavy). This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. It is the second rarest after the small medal (Carlson's ratios of survivors once again accurately reflect the true rarity situation among the three J.Q. Adams sizes). The cataloguer has records of four examples of the 62mm medal including the pedigreed piece in Presidential's July, 1993 auction. The most recently seen auction was of a Fine example sold by Sotheby's (New York) in December, 1999. LaRiviere's scratched EF was ex Sotheby Parke-Bernet's sale of October, 1975.

*Ex Victor F. Rose on November 13, 1968.*



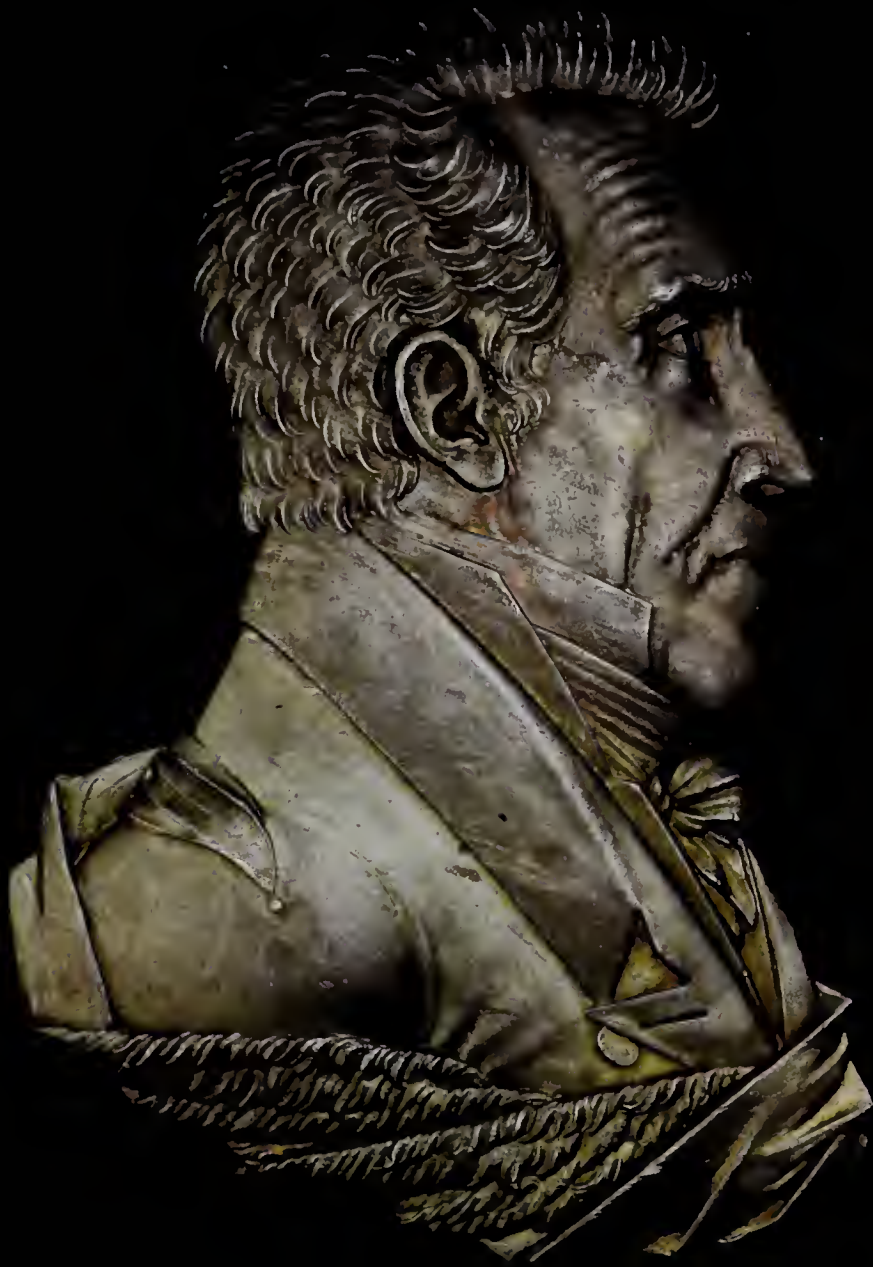
Lot No. 124

- 124 John Quincy Adams Indian Peace Medal, 1825. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.13, Pr.42, B.28. Choice Extremely Fine. Obverse signed F. 51.1mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.7mm thick. 1,099.7 gns. No witness line. Prooflike fields. Light silver gray in color. Specific gravity 10.46. This is one of the (probably) early 20th c. silver restrikes from the original dies, the reverse in its quite rusted state (most obvious above the crossed pipe and tomahawk). The edge is rough in places as if the flan had been cast rather than rolled. Mr. Ford bought this piece "on spec" but a restrike is a restrike. Known in silver originals and restrikes (as here) and copper restrikes, this is the rarest of the three J.Q. Adams medals. Carlson noted three auction records, but the cataloguer can locate no meaningful modern one of an original medal in silver.

*Ex Dr. Bridge Collection (Rich Hartzog, September 9, 1991, lot 1055).*



*ANDREW JACKSON*  
*1829-1837*



## ANDREW JACKSON

1829 - 1837

Born March 15, 1767. Elected December 3, 1828.

Inaugurated March 4, 1829. Died June 8, 1845.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1829 - 1837

**1829-1849:** "The United States Army had an encounter with the Comanches as early as 1829, during Major Bennett Riley's reconnaissance of the Santa Fe Trail. Comanche warriors, along with some Kiowa allies, attacked Riley's wagon train and killed one soldier. Such attacks were common throughout the period, as more and more Anglo-Americans ventured into Comanche territory. The principal function of the Texas Rangers—from their formation during the Texas Revolution from Mexican rule in 1835, through the Republic of Texas period, and after American annexation in 1845 until 1875—was to contain the Comanches. In most early encounters, the Indians had the upper hand, as in 1837, when the Texas Rangers found themselves suddenly attacked by the very warriors they were pursuing and lost half their outfit.

The next year, in the Council House Affair, the Rangers managed to kill 35 of their nemeses, but not in the field. The Rangers seized as hostages a number of chiefs who had come to San Antonio to parley, in order to force the release of whites held by the Indians. After the resulting fight and Comanche loss of life, warriors swept down from their homeland north of the Red River along the Guadalupe Valley, all the way to the Gulf of Mexico, under Chief Buffalo Hump. Linnville was attacked and two dozen settlers who didn't reach their boats in time were killed; Victoria was burned. The Rangers ambushed the Indians on their return northward at Plum Creek, near Lockhart, and managed to kill some more warriors, but their breaking the truce at the Council House had proven much more costly to whites than Indians.

The tide began to turn somewhat after 1840, when John Coffee Hays joined the Texas Rangers. He not only improved discipline and morale, but also armed his men with Walker Colt six-shooters instead of single-shot guns. During the Battle of Bandera Pass in 1841, the Indians came up against the 'new Rangers' and were repelled. But the contest between the Indians and whites was still basically a standoff, although more white settlers were arriving all the time. In 1848, Texas officials defined a boundary between the two groups, with Texas Rangers ordered to apprehend trespassers from both sides, but to no effect. Both groups violated the line. Army regulars moved in to help prevent Indian raids and, from 1849 to 1852, erected a chain of seven forts, from the Red River to the Rio Grande."

**1830:** By the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek the Choctaw nation surrenders its land in Mississippi in exchange for land west of Arkansas.

**1830-39:** The Indian Removal Act is passed by Congress in 1830 (May 28). Indians living east of the Mississippi River are to move to the Oklahoma Territory and land west of the river in return for a money payment. The Cherokee nation sues the government to quash the act and wins its case before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1832. President Jackson ignores the Court and over the next seven years the "Five Civilized Tribes" of the southeast (Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole) are forcibly relocated. The Cherokee walk their Trail of Tears 1838-1839.

**1831-42:** Sauk, Chicaksaw, Choctaw, and Creek nations cede their lands east of the Mississippi and under varying condition relocate west. The Sauk return to their old lands and in 1832 the Black Hawk War begins, ending in a massacre by whites at Bad Axe (Wisconsin). White impatience at the pace of relocation leads to Creek resistance in the Creek War (1836). Seminole resistance to land cessions leads to war in Florida with federal troops (Second Seminole War 1835-42) and the near extinction of the Seminole people. War leader Osceola is taken prisoner in 1837 while negotiating under a flag of truce and dies in prison the following year.



## THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JACKSON PRESIDENCY

Immediately following Andrew Jackson's inauguration in March, 1829 Thomas McKenney, who continued as head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, wrote to the newly appointed Secretary of War requesting permission to engage Moritz Furst to design and engrave the new portrait die for the Indian medal. McKenney asked for 100 of each of the three sizes, as he had for the Adams and Monroe medals previously. Secretary Eaton did not reply to McKenney's letter, nor to the one that followed it in December, 1829. When McKenney was removed as chief of bureau in the fall of 1830 still nothing had been done about new medals for Indians. A new head of the bureau undertook to pursue the matter of the medals and enlisted Furst and the Mint to undertake the

tasks of engraving the dies and striking the medals. By June, 1831 the dies had been finished and sent to the Mint but it was not until February of the following year that the first medals intended for distribution were shipped by the Mint.

When the original order was finally finished, in the middle of March, 1832, three years had passed since McKenney first urged haste in the business. Mintage figures show 87 of the largest size medals struck, 58 of the second size, and 71 of the smallest plus another 26 medals whose sizes were not specified in the Mint records. All Jackson medals are quite rare and while more of the 76mm size were struck than the others, all three sizes seem about equally rare today.

### AN OUTSTANDING LARGE SIZE JACKSON MEDAL



Lot No. 125

- 125 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.I.P.14, Pr.43, B.29. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed FURST F. 75.8mm. Rims 4.5 - 4.6mm thick. 2,880.4 gns. An outstanding example and a somewhat anomalous one given its remarkable weight and thickness. Die states as the other two offered here. Medium silver gray in color with patches of lighter gray and some iridescent blue and rose toning. The fields on both sides are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Not holed. Minor handling marks, light obverse hairlines. This size is known in silver originals and matte silver and copper restrikes. The finest seen example, a Choice AU remainder piece with prooflike surfaces, was sold in Sotheby's (New York) Zabriskie sale in June, 1999. The Ford specimens are close runners up to that piece's quality. As testament to the rarity of this size the cataloguer notes that it was missing from both the Garrett and Schenkel sales. Dreyfuss' was graded VF.

Carlson's research yielded only 11 auction records for a silver 76mm Jackson, a figure that undoubtedly includes duplicate appearances of the same medal. A matte silver 76mm Jackson in Kirtley's List 123 (November, 1995, lot 2370) shows that the size was restruck in the 20th c. for a collector. There is one in the Heye Foundation attached to some lovely beadwork. The heavy weight and unusual thickness of this piece are suggestive of a different batch of planchets and thus a different time of striking than the two First Size medals to come next. The cataloguer knows of no other heavyweights like this. In the absence of others it would be unwise to think of this as a restrike.

*Ex Wayne Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 126

- 126 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.14, Pr.43, B.29. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed FURST F. 75.6mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.9mm thick. 2,329.6 gns. Another exceptional large size Jackson medal. Deep silver gray on the front, a little lighter on the back, both sides nicely toned with iridescent blue and rose over brightly reflective, semi-prooflike surfaces. Neatly holed; bent replacement loop. Some noticeable reverse rim tics and shallow bruises, other more minor handling marks.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Appanoose, a Sauk Chief, wearing a Jackson Peace Medal*





Lot No. 127

- 127 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.14, Pr.43, B.29. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed FURST F. 75.5mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.6mm thick. 2,247.9 gns. Medium silver gray in color on both sides. Large hole; no loop. Clearly a presented medal with the sorts and types of handling marks expected from such a one.

*Ex J. Douglas Ferguson at the CNA Convention (Montreal) on August 12, 1965.*

#### A VERY RARE MIDDLE SIZE JACKSON MEDAL



Lot No. 128

- 128 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.15, Pr.43, B.30. Choice Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed FURST F. 62.3mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.2mm thick. 1,444.7 gns. Medium silver gray in color with a touch of pale iridescent blue. Both sides are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Neatly holed; replacement loop. Once cleaned. Some rim nicks both sides, other light handling marks. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. It is very rare with only two recent auction records for a 62mm silver Jackson (Stack's and Presidential's sales of December, 1993, the former re-appearing in Linett's March, 1997 auction as lot 180).

Carlson's research yielded only 3 auction records for a silver 62mm Jackson. There is one example in the ANS Collection (the Prucha plate piece) but the Museum of the American Indian has only the more common 76mm size. The Dreyfuss (1986), Kessler-Spangenberg (1981), and Hunter (1920) sales also contained only the 76mm medal in silver. Jackson in silver was missing altogether from the Henry Holland (1878), Mickley (1878), Bushnell (1882), Parsons (1914), and Schenkel (1990) sales. This size may not have been restruck in silver.

*Ex New Netherlands Coin Company's 34th Sale (October 5, 1951, lot 486); J. Douglas Ferguson at the CNA Convention (Montreal) on August 12, 1965.*

AN EXCEPTIONAL SMALL SIZE JACKSON MEDAL

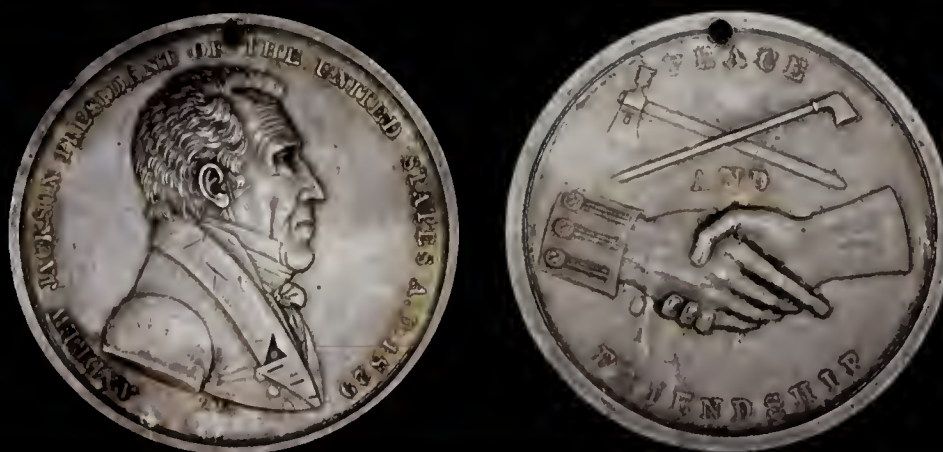


Lot No. 129

- 129 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.16, Pr.43, B.31. Impaired Proof.** Obverse signed FURST F. 50.8mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.1mm thick. 854.6 gns. An exceptional specimen, Mr. Ford thought this might have been one of the three Proofs delivered to Jackson in late November, 1831. Fairly even medium silver gray in color in the centers, slightly darker around the rims with iridescent blue there. Both sides are brightly reflective and prooflike. Neatly holed; original loop. Serious reverse rim bruise at left; lightly hairlined. Once cleaned. Patches of rust on the reverse below PEACE. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded only four auction records for a silver 51mm Jackson. Garrett's (lot 1921) reappeared in Stack's sale of October, 1988 (lot 254). Another appeared in the August, 1997 *Maine Antique Digest* offering by Stack's. The ANS has one engraved on the back BEAR SHIELD. In April, 1990 the cataloguer was shown an impression of the Jackson portrait for the 51mm medal on a square lead planchet with bevelled edges. It was not a die or hub trial. In the legend, the first 'O' and first 'T' showed recutting. The origin and purpose of that piece remain obscure.

*Ex Gale Hawkes on November 5, 1975.*



Lot No. 130

- 130 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.16, Pr.43, B.31. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed FURST F. 51.0mm. Rims 2.8 - 2.9mm thick. 796.3 gns. Medium silver gray on the obverse, lighter gray on the back, both sides dull in appearance. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Light abrasions in the right obverse field. Minor rim impairments. No reverse rust under PEACE.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



**A FINAL SMALL SIZE JACKSON MEDAL**



*Lot No. 131*

- 131 **Andrew Jackson Indian Peace Medal, 1829. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.16, Pr.43, B.31. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed FURST F. 50.8mm. Rims 2.8 - 2.9mm thick. 841.9 gns. Light silver gray on both sides with iridescent blue and russet around the rims. Both sides are lightly reflective. Holed and plugged. Shallow obverse rim bruise. No rust on the reverse under PEACE.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Wapella, Chief of the Fox,  
wearing a Jackson Indian Peace Medal*

MARTIN VAN BUREN  
1837-1841





## MARTIN VAN BUREN

1837 - 1841

Born December 5, 1782. Elected December 7, 1836.

Inaugurated March 4, 1837. Died July 24, 1862.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1837 - 1841

**1840:** Approximately 40,000 Indians from the "Five Civilized Tribes" are now resettled in Indiana Territory. Most are organized into self-governing republics modeled after the federal government each with its own constitution and legal system.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE VAN BUREN PRESIDENCY

Benefitting from the experience of the delays incurred in striking the Jackson medals, the Bureau Of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of War, and the Mint all cooperated in making the production of the Van Buren medals a model of speed and efficiency. From the initial order in April, 1837 to the delivery of the first medals on September 20 only five months elapsed. By the end of the following month the entire order had been struck. Once again, Moritz Furst did the presiden-

tial portrait and engraved the dies. Mintage figures show 56 of the largest size, 100 of the second, and 100 of the smallest size Van Buren medals were struck by October 31, 1837. The following year a further fifty 76mm medals were made and early in 1839 another twelve 62mm and nine 51mm medals were struck. Totals for Van Buren, then, were 106 of the 76mm size, 112 of the 62mm, and 109 of the smallest 51mm size.

### ATTRACTIVE LARGE SIZE VAN BUREN MEDAL



Lot No. 132

- 132 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.I.P.17, Pr.44, B.32. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed FURST F. 75.6mm. Rims 3.3 - 3.7mm thick. 2,269.7 gns. A nice example. Pale silver gray in the fields with light russet toning around the rims. Brightly reflective semi-prooflike fields. Holed near the top; no loop. Minor handling marks, nick in the upper left obverse field, reverse field abraded at bottom. This size is known in silver originals and copper and aluminum restrikes. The largest size Van Buren may be marginally rarer than the other two but it should be said that of all the presidents in silver Van Buren is one of the easiest to obtain and in nice condition too. Garrett's was a nice Extremely Fine. There was an AU in Stack's March, 2000 auction. The Dreyfuss specimen, on the other hand, was a fairly ugly tooled Fine.

Carlson's research yielded 10 auction records for a silver 76mm Van Buren. This size does not seem to have been restruck in silver. The aluminum piece may be seen in Stack's 2000 Americana auction.

*Ex Jim Cope on December 10, 1979.*





Lot No. 133

- 133 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.17, Pr.44, B.32. Nearly Extremely Fine. Obverse signed FURST F. 75.6mm. Rims 3.3 - 3.6mm thick. 2,297.7 gns. Much deeper gray than the first, the color uniform on both sides with some pale rose iridescence. Holed near the top; replacement loop. Scuffs, abrasions, scratches and other handling marks on both sides, the medal has the appearance of an awarded piece.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

**A NICE MIDDLE SIZE VAN BUREN MEDAL**



Lot No. 134

- 134 Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.18, Pr.44, B.33. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Obverse signed FURST F. 62.3mm. Rims 3.0 - 3.2mm thick. 1,446.8 gns. A nice looking specimen with medium silver gray color accented by russet and pale blue around the obverse rim. Lighter silver gray on the back. Holed near the top; plain round loop. Minor handling marks only. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. The cataloguer has records of four silver 62mm Van Burens including the Bridge Collection piece that was certified genuine and original by ANAAB in 1991. Dreyfuss' was a nice EF and LaRiviere's (ex NN April, 1972) was a good VF. The piece in Presidential's sale of November, 1999 had changed hands four times over the previous two years. Carlson's research yielded 12 auction records for a silver 62mm Van Buren.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



### AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL VAN BUREN MEDAL



Lot No. 135

- 135 **Martin Van Buren Indian Peace Medal, 1837. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.19, Pr.44, B.34. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed FURST F. 50.9mm. Rims 2.6 - 2.7mm thick. 794.7 gns. An attractive, fairly high grade example of this size. Deep silver gray color on both sides. Holed at the top; plain round loop. Minor handling marks only. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. It may be the commonest of all the Van Buren sizes. The cataloguer has 10 auction records over the past 21 years including Kosoff's and Dreyfuss'. Carlson's research yielded only 5 auction records for a silver 51mm Van Buren, however. Most of the smallest Van Burens seem to come in heavily worn condition, suggesting they are the survivors of awarded medals and not remainders left over after 1841.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

## WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

1841

Born February 9, 1773. Elected December 2, 1840.

Inaugurated March 4, 1841. Died April 4, 1841.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1841

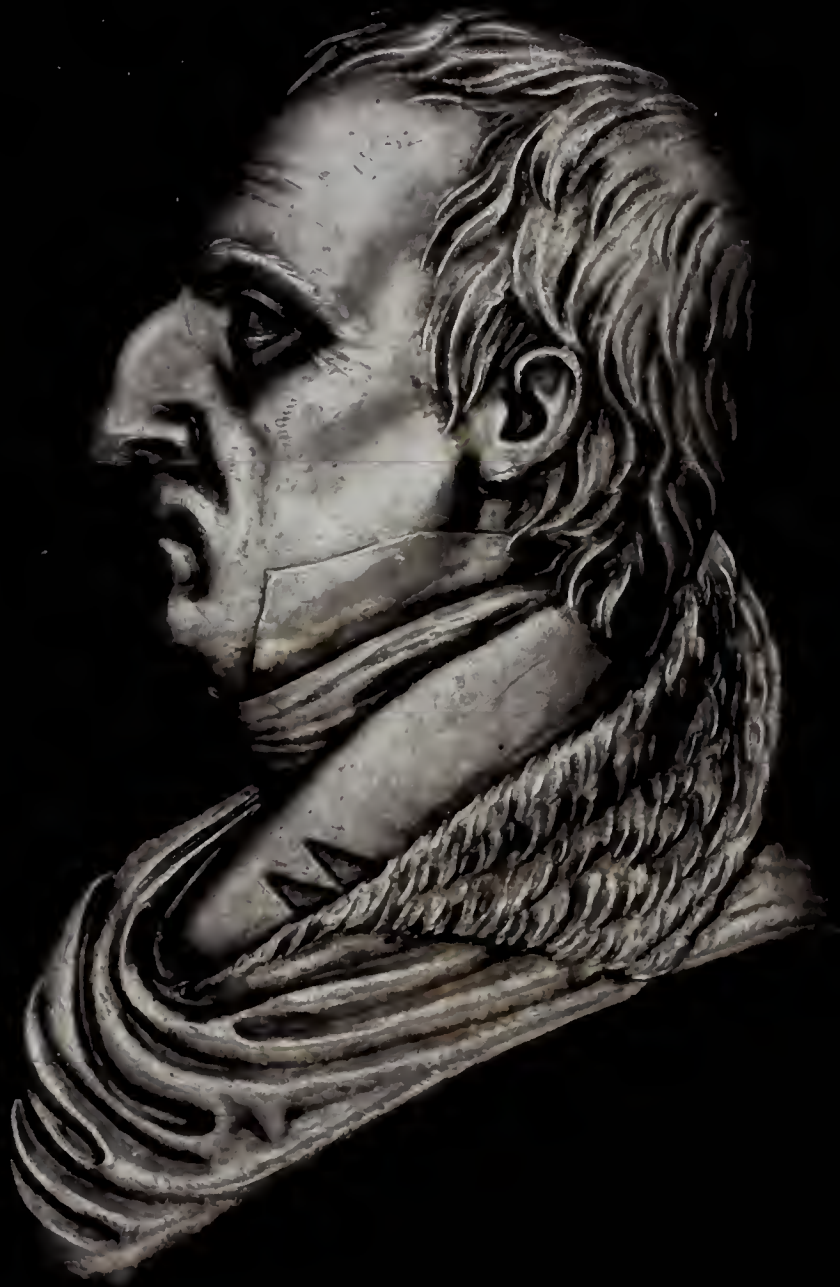
**1841:** President Harrison was in office for just one month. Descriptions of events during his short presidency may be found under the preceding and following presidencies.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HARRISON PRESIDENCY

There is no known silver Indian Peace medal bearing President Harrison's portrait and none is known to have been made. In fact, Mint Director Patterson's request that the Secretary of War consider having one made to help complete the series was ignored by Secretary Spenser in 1841. Julian's listing that follows is the unique copper mule in the ANS of a first reverse Indian Peace medal die with a die made by hubbing the Harrison portrait from his military medal (Julian MI.14) into a die with a presidential legend. Julian implies

the piece is struck. Carlson's records show two appearances of copper plated lead casts of this muling. Whatever the true nature of the William Henry Harrison medal, it is not known in silver, was never authorized by the Secretary of War, and is not part of the regular Indian Peace medal series. **Julian IP.20, Prucha-unlisted, Belden-unlisted.** 52mm. Unique and known today only in copper in the ANS Collection. It should be de-listed.

*JOHN TYLER*  
1841-1845





## JOHN TYLER

1841 - 1845

Born March 29, 1790. Elected vice president December 2, 1840.

Succeeded April 4, 1841. Died January 18, 1862.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1841 - 1845

1844: The first issues of the newspaper *Cherokee Advocate* are published in Oklahoma. Federal troops confiscate the press.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE TYLER PRESIDENCY

In a breach of earlier precedent the Mint opened discussions about the new president's Indian medals directly with the Secretary of War late in 1841. Mint Director Robert M. Patterson received authorization to proceed in October of that year. Patterson decided to initiate a new way of making the dies for the medals, and rather than employing an artist like Furst to cut dies, to make a single wax or plaster portrait model and by using a reduction machine take dies off it in whatever size might be wanted. The cost savings were considerable and the identity of the design from one size medal to another appealed to the mid-century love of order and uniformity.

By the summer of the following year Congress had passed an appropriation for the Tyler medals, but the legislative ac-

tion seems to have woken up the Bureau of Indian Affairs which, noting its circumvention, decided to enter the process at this point. Chief of bureau T. Hartley Crawford wrote in pique to Director Patterson, reminding him of his bureau's traditional role in making Indian medals. Patterson seems to have taken offense, for despite having received the appropriated money by November, the Mint still had not struck any of the new medals. Crawford demanded action and Patterson got over his injury quite rapidly as a result. In December the first of the Tyler medals was delivered to the Secretary of War, some 100 of the smallest size. By the middle of January, 1843 the entire order had been struck: 60 of the 76mm size and 100 each of the 62mm and 51mm sizes. However, two of every five Tyler medals struck were never distributed, but were melted in 1846.



Lot No. 136

- 136 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.21, Pr.45, B.35. Fine.** 75.5mm. Rims 4.2 - 4.5mm thick. 2,504.6 gns. Medium silver gray on both sides, the color nearly uniform. Holed at the top; no loop. Obverse engraved in left and right fields in a fairly neat script hand TECUMSEH-JONES CHIEF OTTAWA KANS. INDIAN TRIBE 1866. This size is known in silver originals and matte silver, copper and aluminum restrikes. All Tyler medals are rare. There was a first size VF medal in Bowers' sale of September, 1986 and the 1990 Schenkel sale specimen was VF. An original in this size was missing from both the Garrett and Dreyfuss collections. The 76mm size was restruck in matte silver in the 1940's for Ed Rice.

Carlson's research yielded only 5 auction records for a silver 76mm Tyler. The aluminum specimen was in Stack's 2000 Americana auction. The inscription on this piece is probably spurious. John Taub "Tecumseh" Jones (1800-1879) was part Chippewa and part white. He worked as both interpreter and a Baptist minister at the trading post at the site of what later became Ottawa City. In 1841 he was just starting his career, not becoming prominent until after 1855 and the death of Jotham Meeker, minister to the Ottawa. Prior to the Civil War Jones worked with abolitionist John Brown. Jones is buried in the Ottawa Cemetery in Franklin County, Kansas.

Ex lot 763 (plated) of Charles H. Fisher's sale of March 14, 1936 held at 922 Guardian Building in Cleveland, Ohio, F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



Lot No. 137

- 137 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.22, Pr.45, B.36. About Uncirculated.** 62.3mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.8mm thick. 1,539.2 gns. A lovely specimen. Both sides are a nice, medium silver gray in color. There are faint traces of iridescent toning around some of the protected areas. The fields are **brightly reflective**. Neatly holed at the top; plain round loop. Minor handling marks, shallow obverse rim bruise at left only. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. Garrett's (lot 1923) was called a proof and was undoubtedly a remainder. It later appeared in Stack's sale of October, 1988. The Dreyfuss specimen (ex Kessler-Spangenberg lot 1609) was VF and had been suspended from an engraved Southern Cross style hanger. Carlson's research yielded only 7 auction records for a silver 62mm Tyler. This size may not have been restruck in silver.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

#### VERY RARE SMALL SIZE TYLER MEDAL



Lot No. 138

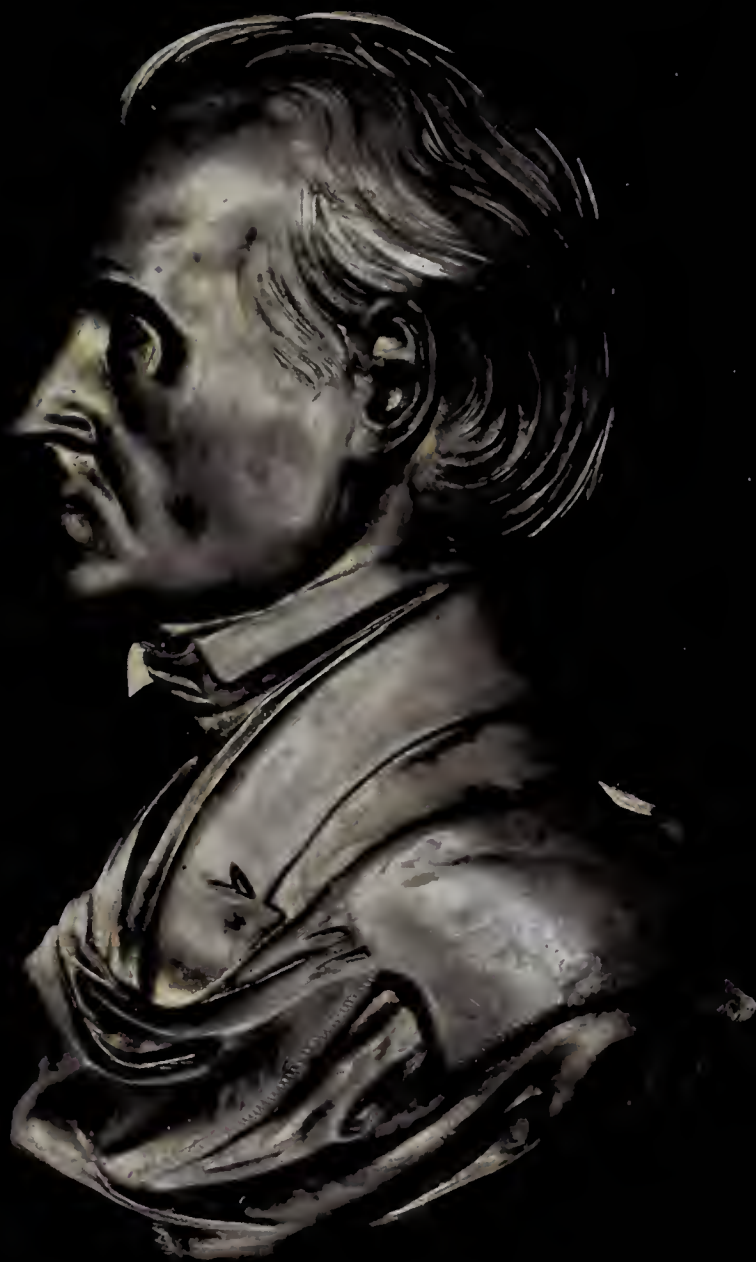
- 138 **John Tyler Indian Peace Medal, 1841. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.23, Pr.45, B.37. Extremely Fine.** 50.7mm. Rims 3.3 - 3.5mm thick. 931.8 gns. A high grade example of this **very rare** size. The obverse and reverse are both pale silver gray in color. There is still some residual reflectivity in the fields. Neatly holed at the top; plain round loop, broken and crushed. This style loop, seen also on the Van Burens, may be the original type issued with the medal. Minor handling marks, noticeable reverse rim bruise at lower right. This size is known in silver originals and restrikes and copper restrikes. This may be the rarest of the three Tyler sizes.

The cataloguer knows of only two somewhat recent auction records of a silver 51mm Tyler medal, the 1933 Senter Sale piece that is now in the ANS and the Presidential 54th to Stack's 2003 Americana sale specimen. There was none in the Garrett, Dreyfuss, Kessler-Spangenberg, Schenkel, or LaRiviere sales. Carlson's research yielded only three auction records for a silver 51mm Tyler. The Bridge Collection example (lot 1059) was described by J.P. Martin of ANAAB as "While staff feels [this is] most probably genuine, consultants have suggested caution in certifying these as they would create an undocumented precedent. More research would be required to certify them." That work still has not been started.

*Ex Wayne Raymond Estate.*



*JAMES POLK*  
1845-1849



## JAMES POLK

1845 - 1849

Born November 2, 1795. Elected December 4, 1844.

Inaugurated March 4, 1845. Died June 15, 1849.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1845 - 1849

**1846-1859:** "As an independent republic from 1836 to 1845, Texas had developed its own Indian policy. During his first administration, President Sam Houston inaugurated a policy of peace, friendship, and commerce, with provisions as needed for protection of the frontier against Indians who remained hostile. But depredations did not decrease, as settlers pressed upon the Indian lands, and Houston's successor, Mirabeau B. Lamar, declared the policy of pacification a total failure and began an aggressive program that sought the expulsion or extermination of the Indians. The result was almost continual warfare in which the Indians were removed or pushed back before the advancing Whites. When Houston returned to the presidency at the end of 1841, he reinstituted his pacific policy. Peace treaties were signed with the Indians and new trade relations established; his successor, Anson Jones, followed the same plan. Protective measures were still necessary against hostile tribes, but disturbances on the frontier were lessened and the cost of Indian defense greatly reduced.

With the annexation of Texas, the Indian problems of Texas became the responsibility of the federal government. In a treaty with the important tribes at Council Springs signed on May 15, 1846, the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the United States and recognized the sole right of the United States to regulate trade and intercourse with them. An act of March 3, 1847, provided funds to carry out the treaty and for the appointment of a special Indian agent, a position filled with distinction by Robert S. Neighbors. A Texas law of February 6, 1854, authorized the United States to select and survey areas for the Indians, and two reservations, one on the main fork of the Brazos River and another on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, were set aside for colonization by the Texas tribes. The tribes that settled the former reserve began cultivation with some success; the latter reserve, settled chiefly by the Comanches, was less successful.

Ultimately the reservation system broke down because of antagonism of the Whites and continual depredations by the Indians. In summer 1859 the reservation Indians of Texas were moved north across the Red River into Indian Territory."

**1847:** The native peoples of the Taos Pueblos resist American expansion and kill the American territorial governor of New Mexico. In retaliation, American forces drive the Taos peoples into the pueblos and after shelling by mountain howitzers and an infantry assault demolish the pueblo and kill hundreds of its people.

**1847-1850:** The Cayuse War in the Pacific Northwest follows Presbyterian instigated mistreatment of native peoples in Oregon County. Ultimately, the war leads to a Congressional decision to make Oregon a U.S. territory in 1849. Indian titles to land are to be extinguished and the area opened to annexation and settlement by whites.

**1848:** Gold is discovered in California.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE POLK PRESIDENCY

About a year after Polk's inauguration Mint Director Robert M. Patterson hired a New York City artist named John Gadsby Chapman to model the president's features for the reduction lathe. On February 17 Chapman's wax model was given to Chief Coiner Franklin Peale and dies were engraved soon afterwards. By mid-June the medals were in the press and the next month the first shipments were sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' offices in Washington, D.C. In July, 1846 Mint Director Robert M. Patterson obtained permission to use left over funds from the Polk medals appropriation to have the reverses of the three Indian Peace medal sizes redesigned. With careful forethought, Patterson decided to have the dies hubbed, allowing him to make an endless supply of new working dies should the need arise.

The new designs showed flat tops to the letters A in PEACE AND. These dies were intended to be the type for all following Indian medals and they did, indeed, appear on the Taylor medals of the next presidency. However, in Fillmore's administration an entirely new design was introduced and Patterson's redesigned Peace and Friendship type was not retained as the principal type. It was, however, muled with dies of medals for previous presidents without clear authority and principally on copper restrikes for collectors. Although the initial Polk order had called for 60 of the 76mm size and 100 each of the 62mm and 51mm sizes (the same numbers as the Tyler medal order four years earlier) and all these were struck, by the end of Polk's presidency a large number remained undistributed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1849 some 49 large, 83 medium, and 94 small Polk medals were melted.



**A REMARKABLE LARGE SIZE POLK MEDAL**



*Lot No. 139*

- 139 **James Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Silver. First Size. First Reverse. J.IP.24, Pr.46, B.38. About Uncirculated.** 75.6mm. Rims 4.5 - 5.0mm thick. 2,525.9 gns. A remarkable example. Both sides are deep gray around the rims, lighter gray towards the centers, with iridescent rose and blue toning in the fields. The surfaces are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Minor handling marks, flan flaws in the upper left obverse field. **Very rare:** only 11 medals of this size were not melted at the Mint. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. Polk may well be the rarest of all presidents on a silver Indian Peace medal. Carlson's research yielded only 6 auction records for a silver 76mm Polk. The cataloguer actually has no recent records of the sale of this size. The Ford Collection is the only one known to the cataloguer that contained all three sizes of Polk.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Fort William on the Laramie  
by Alfred Jacob Miller, 1851  
Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK*

VERY RARE MIDDLE SIZE POLK MEDAL

An Exceptional Specimen



Lot No. 140

- 140 **James Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.25, Pr.46, B.39. About Uncirculated.** 62.4mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.8mm thick. 1,427.5 gns. An exceptional specimen. Nice, rich satiny smooth pearl grey in color on both sides, the obverse a shade darker than the back, with light blue iridescence. Both surfaces are brightly reflective. Neatly holed at the top; hanger missing, old wire loop. Minor handling marks especially for a middle size medal. Patch of rust on the reverse rim at left as visible on the next.

**Very rare:** only 17 medals of this size were not melted at the Mint. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. The most recent record known to the cataloguer for a 62mm Polk is the December, 1996 Sotheby's (New York) sale of a corroded About Very Fine which sold for a respectable price at the time of \$6,875 and went, by way of Stack's, into the Lloyd Schermer Collection at the National Museum of American History. The same medal, today, would bring four or five times that amount without difficulty. Carlson's research yielded only 2 auction records for a silver 62mm Polk.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Notchimine, Iowa War Chief,  
wearing a Van Buren Indian Peace Medal*





*Watchemonne, orator of the Iowa,  
wearing a Jackson (probably) Indian Peace Medal*

**A SECOND VERY RARE MIDDLE SIZE POLK MEDAL**

**Another Outstanding Example**



*Lot No. 141*

- 141 **James Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Silver. Middle Size. First Reverse. J.IP.25, Pr.46, B.39. Choice Extremely Fine to About Uncirculated. 62.4mm. Rims 3.7 - 4.0mm thick. 1,406.8 gns. Another outstanding example of this very rare medal, one of just 17 that escaped the Mint's melting pots. Both sides are deep gray in color, a shade near charcoal. The surfaces are brightly reflective. Neatly holed at the top; original loop. Like the preceding, only minor handling marks. Patch of rust on the reverse rim at left as visible on the first. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. Here is a second opportunity to acquire a medal that is both rarely offered for sale and is in remarkable condition.**

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*

**EXTREMELY RARE SMALL POLK MEDAL**

**One of Just Six Originals Not Melted**



*Lot No. 142*

- 142 **James Polk Indian Peace Medal, 1845. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.26, Pr.46, B.40. Extremely Fine.** 50.9mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.8mm thick. 934.7 gns. A remarkable example of an **extremely rare** Indian Peace medal, one of the rarest in the entire series. Only six of these originals were not melted in 1849. Both sides are toned in deep silver gray with light blue and rose iridescence. The surfaces still show considerable original bright reflectivity. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. The pattern of wear on this piece is suggestive of that of an awarded medal that was worn by its recipient. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. The cataloguer has only two recent auction records for an original 51mm Polk, the lovely AU Dreyfuss:5154 example and the very nice EF in Presidential's sale of December 4, 2004. The Bridge Collection (lot 1060) included a specimen catalogued as "An early 19th c. [i.e., 20th c.] strike." Carlson's research yielded only 5 auction records for a silver 51mm Polk. It is likely that fewer than six originals were actually distributed for award to native Americans.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Metakoosega, Chippewa Chief,  
wearing a Madison Indian Peace Medal*



*ZACHARY TAYLOR*  
*1849-1850*



## ZACHARY TAYLOR

1849 - 1850

Born November 24, 1784. Elected November 7, 1848.

Inaugurated March 5, 1849. Died July 9, 1850.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1849 - 1850

**1849:** Bureau of Indian Affairs is transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior.

**1850:** Congress authorizes (September) Indian agents and commissioners for California who negotiate 18 treaties with California tribes. California whites object the reservations encroach on gold bearing deposits and in 1852 Congress refuses to ratify the treaties. Reservations established later are found in 1860 to be in miserable condition.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE TAYLOR PRESIDENCY

Since dies already existed in the Mint's vaults that bore Taylor's bust, those for his Rio Grande and Monterey military exploits, it was at first hoped that they could be adapted for the purpose of making new Indian medals following Taylor's inauguration. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Medill obtained Mint Director Robert M. Patterson's approval for this expedient in April, 1849. At the same time, Medill inquired whether John Gadsby Chapman, the artist who had executed the wax portrait for the Polk Indian medals earlier, would be willing to do the same for the Taylor medals. Since Chapman was abroad at the time, a substitute, Henry Kirke Brown, was proposed in his place. Despite Director Patterson's suggestion that the Buena Vista medal obverse might be suitable for Taylor's Indian medal portrait, Secretary of the Interior Thomas Ewing told the Mint in May, 1849 to employ Henry Brown for the job.

After some delays due to Brown's lack of experience in modeling for a portrait lathe, the Taylor commission was finished in late September. By late November the first medals were struck from the largest dies, featuring Taylor's bust by Brown and the new Type II reverse designed in 1846. Left over Polk medals were melted late in the year and with their

bullion added to the appropriation for Taylor medals Coiner Franklin Peale could report that 149 Taylors of the largest size could be struck, 198 of the second size, and 49 of the smallest, making a total of 396 Taylor medals. Despite increasing demand for medals from the field there was a large number left over when Taylor unexpectedly died in July, 1850. Of the 149 Taylors struck in 76mm, 112 were melted to make Fillmore medals. Likewise, 162 of the second size and 32 of the smallest were also melted for the later presidents' medals.

Only 89 Taylor medals of all three sizes were distributed to Native Americans. Taylor is one of the rarest of all presidents in this series in silver. **Julian IP.28, Prucha 47, Belden 42.** 62mm. Known in silver (originals with the Type I reverse) and copper (restrikes with both [?] reverses). Carlson's research yielded no auction records for a silver 62mm Taylor. This may be the rarest of all the Taylor medals and possibly the rarest of all round silver Indian Peace medals struck after 1801. The cataloguer knows of just one auction record, the EF Type I reverse medal sold in Presidential's December 4, 2004 auction.



**AN OUTSTANDING LARGE SIZE TAYLOR MEDAL**



*Lot No. 143*

- 143 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. First Size. Second Reverse. J.IP.27, Pr.47, B.41. About Uncirculated. 75.6mm. Rims 4.6 - 4.9mm thick. 2,270.0 gns. Fairly even medium gray in color on both sides with lovely russet, gold, and pale blue iridescence. Holed at the top; no loop. The fields are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Some light abrasions, pin scratches around the hole. This size is known in silver originals with the 1846 reverse, copper restrikes with both reverses, and aluminum with the 1846 reverse. Carlson's research yielded only 4 auction records for a silver 76mm Taylor. There was a pedigreed 76mm with the 1846 reverse in LaRiviere:1129 and a lovely AU Type II reverse example in Stack's 2002 Americana Sale. Garrett's Type II reverse silver 76mm Taylor (lot 1924) was graded EF at the time and Bowers sold another silver in his September, 1984 auction (lot 3286). The aluminum specimen may be seen in Stack's 2000 Americana Sale.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*

**VERY RARE SMALL TAYLOR MEDAL**



*Lot No. 144*

- 144 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.29, Pr.47, B.43. Very Fine. 51.0mm. Rims uniform 3.7mm thick. 996.3 gns. A very rare size with only 17 (some say 18) originals believed to have escaped melting at the Mint following Taylor's death in 1850. The obverse and reverse are both toned in deep gray with some light blue iridescence. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Reverse rim bruise at left. Very extensive die rust on the reverse and some showing on the front side, later states than seen on the next. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded only 7 auction records for a silver 51mm Taylor, all covering just two specimens known to him, one each with the Type I and II reverse. Recent auction records include the nicked VF in Presidential's July, 1998 sale ex Hartzog's September, 1991 sale of the Bridge Collection, unhelpfully described there as "Similar in fabric to the previous Polk and Tyler, an early 19th century strike."

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

A SECOND VERY RARE SMALL TAYLOR MEDAL



Lot No. 145

- 145 Zachary Taylor Indian Peace Medal, 1849. Silver. Third Size. First Reverse. J.IP.29, Pr.47, B.43. **Very Fine.** 51.1 mm. Rims 3.7 - 3.8 mm thick. 1,071.7 gns. A second example of a **very rare** size with only 17 (some say 18) originals believed to have escaped melting at the Mint following Taylor's death in 1850. The obverse and reverse of this one are lighter gray with some pale blue iridescence. Once cleaned. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Reverse rusted at top, obverse rust free, earlier states than seen on the preceding. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. It is intriguing to note that while this piece was clearly struck before the lighter one in the preceding lot, its weight and thickness are close to those seen on the Bridge Collection restrike. It is quite likely that we are just at the beginning stages of real scientific and historical numismatic study of Indian Peace Medals.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Nawkaw, a Winnebago Chief,  
wearing three Indian Peace Medals, probably Monroe and Madison*



*MILLARD FILLMORE*  
*1850-1853*



## MILLARD FILLMORE

1850 - 1853

Born January 7, 1801. Elected vice president November 7, 1848.

Succeeded July 9, 1850. Died March 8, 1874.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1850 - 1853

**1850-1851:** Mariposa War in California involving the Miwoks and Yokuts who rise against miners and burn trading posts.

**1851:** Yuma and Mojave Uprising in Arizona and California.

**1851-1853:** Increasing passage over the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails and friction with resident native Americans lead to the 1851 Treaty at Fort Laramie. Northern Plains tribes grant the U.S. free passage across their lands. Treaties with the Sioux follow and the 1853 Treaty of Fort Atkinson includes Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache in the agreement.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE FILLMORE PRESIDENCY

Fillmore's medals represent a radical departure from the preceding presidencies' Indian medals and must have caused some, unrecorded, consternation in the Bureau of Indian Affairs as well as at the Mint. Designed by New York City artist Joseph Willson, who obtained the commission through political patronage, the obverse was conventional enough, but the reverse, which Willson both designed and engraved (engraving of the obverse portrait was done by Willson's friend Salathiel Ellis), replaced the traditional Peace and Friendship clasped hands type with one showing a settler instructing an Indian with an agricultural scene in the background and a huge American flag in the middle ground. The "Peace and

Friendship" legend was replaced with one proclaiming the interlinked bourgeois constraints of "Labor Virtue Honor".

In another departure from precedent, only two sizes of medals were struck for Fillmore's administration, the largest and second, the 51mm medal being abandoned. The number of medals struck in the 76mm and 62mm sizes is unsettled. Some 281 medals in all were struck of both sizes and when Fillmore's presidency ended some 65 were left over. Prucha suggests 119 of the 76mm and 162 of the 62mm sizes were struck and these figures are probably as close as any we are likely to reach.

### REMARKABLE LARGE SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 146

- 146 **Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. First Size. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Choice Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 75.8mm. Rims 4.4 - 4.6mm thick. 2,161.2 gns. Nice satiny gray in color on both sides with iridescent russet and pale blue toning. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. The surfaces are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Any handling marks are essentially trivial. A remarkable example. This size is known in silver originals and matte silver, copper and aluminum restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded only eight auction records for a silver 76mm Fillmore, all covering reappearances of just five different medals known to him. Dreyfuss:5160 was a nice VF example. R.M. Smythe offered one graded EF in their October, 1996 auction (lot 3043). LaRiviere's (ex Sotheby Parke Bernet in October, 1975) was Fine with remnants of a name on the obverse. One matte silver restrike made for Ed Rice in the 1940's reappeared in Presidential's December 3, 1988 auction (lot 262). There is another matte silver restrike in a major western museum collection. The aluminum specimen may be seen in Stack's 2000 Americana Sale.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*





Lot No. 147

- 147 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. First Size. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Very Fine. Obverse signed S.ELLIS. 75.9mm. Rims 4.1 - 4.3mm thick. 1,984.6 gns. Light gray in color on both sides. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Once cleaned. Designer's name effaced from the base of the reverse, TREATY hand engraved in its place. Obverse graffiti: war bonnet feathers along the back of Fillmore's head, lightning bolts issuing from his nose, cruder bow and arrow scratched in the right field.

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on June 1, 1963.*



Lot No. 148

- 148 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. First Size. J.IP.30, Pr.48, B.46. Very Fine. Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 75.9mm. Rims 4.3 - 4.6mm thick. 2,231.0 gns. Pale silver gray in color. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Once cleaned. Heavily nicked on both sides, scratched, some light tooling, clearly an awarded medal. Obverse triple struck.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

MIDDLE SIZE FILLMORE MEDAL



Lot No. 149

- 149 Millard Fillmore Indian Peace Medal, 1850. Silver. Middle Size. J.IP.31, Pr.48, B.47. **Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 63.2mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.6mm thick. 1,602.8 gns. Both sides are pale silver in color. There is considerable original reflectivity on the surfaces despite having been cleaned. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes. This size medal seems to appear with some regularity on the market. The cataloguer has records of 10 examples offered for sale in the past 20 years including Garrett's circulated proof (lot 1925) and the Schenkel, Dreyfuss, and New York Public Library sale specimens. Carlson's research yielded only 12 auction records for a silver 62mm Fillmore, all covering the seven or fewer examples known to him.

*Ex William T. Anton, Jr. on November 5, 1965.*



*Ar-ke-ke-tah of the Sioux Nation,  
wearing a Fillmore and a Pierce Medal  
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution (Neg. #3829-A)*



*FRANKLIN PIERCE*  
*1853-1857*



## FRANKLIN PIERCE

1853 - 1857

Born November 23, 1804. Elected November 2, 1852.

Inaugurated March 4, 1853. Died October 8, 1869.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1853 - 1857

**1853-1856:** The U.S. acquires 174 million acres of Indian land through 52 treaties, all of which are subsequently broken.

**1854:** Passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act ultimately leads to territorial organization and settlement which put further pressure on native Americans. Ensuing warfare leads to calls in the 1860's to militarize the Bureau of Indian Affairs and place all Indian-U.S. relations under the War Department's aegis. The Grattan Affair (August), a military miscalculation leading to the murder of Chief Conquering Bear and the subsequent destruction of a small army detachment on the North Platte in Wyoming, opens the first Sioux War. White retaliation raids out of Fort Kearny, Nebraska the following year result in the massacre of Brule Sioux in their camp at Blue Water.

**1854-1855:** Most native American tribes cede their lands and are removed from eastern Kansas and Nebraska. In the Pacific Northwest native Americans are also removed to reservations following treaty cessions of their lands. The Rogue River and Yakima Wars of the mid-1850's ensue.

**1855-1856:** Yakima War in Washington involving Yakima, Walla Walla, Umatilla, and Cayuse peoples follows white betrayal of promises made during treaty negotiations in May, 1855. Army regulars make little progress in their campaign against the tribes. Rogue River War in Oregon, involving Takelma and Tututni along the Siskiyou Trail. Massacres on both sides lead to Indian surrender, white betrayal, and the subsequent dispersal of these tribes.

**1855-1858:** Third Seminole War ends when Billy Bowlegs and his band surrender and move west.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE PIERCE PRESIDENCY

The same political patronage that got Joseph Willson and Salathiel Ellis the Fillmore commission in 1850 obtained the Pierce medallic job for the duo in 1853. In yet another break with precedent, Ellis was permitted to make the dies and strike the official Indian medals in an establishment in New York City and not at the Mint in Philadelphia. Further, although Ellis received a fair price for his work, he was also shipped 70 silver Indian medals of previous administrations (probably just Fillmore's) to increase the supply of silver for the Pierce medals. Ellis agreed to strike 120 76mm medals and 150 62mm ones in return. In September, 1853 Ellis reported that he was ready to strike the medals but had miscalculated the cost of silver and rather than risk losing money, asked if he could make the medals lighter in weight than originally called for. The Mint refused the request, only to find that the first large medals Ellis shipped were all too heavy, not too light. Ellis wrote later that he

was having trouble striking such large medals in his New York facility, which was not used to working in such large modules.

By early November Ellis had shipped all 120 of the large medals, all of which were slightly overweight. One month later he shipped all 150 of the 62mm medals but these turned out to be underweight. The Mint deducted the cost of the deficit from his commission, which it sent to Willson, then in Rome, as royalty for the use of his designs. When Pierce's presidency ended the Mint melted 23 of the 120 original 76mm Pierce medals and 22 of the 62mm ones. The original Pierce obverse showed 1853 in large numerals. When the die broke, around 1870, it was replaced with one showing the date in smaller numerals. Mules are known of the Pierce medal in copper showing both of these obverses married to both earlier reverses, Types I and II.



AN EXCEPTIONAL LARGE SIZE PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 150

- 150 **Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Silver. First Size. Original Large Date obverse. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 76.2mm. Rims 4.6 - 5.0mm thick. 2,355.5 gns. Light silver gray in color on both sides with rose and pale blue iridescence. Obverse and reverse fields brightly reflective and semi-prooflike in places. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Rim dent and nick on the obverse at the upper right, another at the lower left on the back. Noticeably double struck on the obverse. This medal is known in silver originals with Large Date and matte silver restrikes with Small Date and copper restrikes with Large and Small Date obverse and settler reverse as well as the earlier Types I and II reverses, and aluminum restrikes with Small Date obverse and settler reverse.

Carlson's research yielded only 10 auction records for a silver 76mm Pierce, all covering the 8 or fewer examples known to him. Garrett's Large Date silver 76mm Pierce (lot 1926) was a nice EF and the one sold by Linett in June, 2002 (lot 1105) was a Large Date VF. LaRiviere's Large Date silver 76mm Pierce was ex Sotheby's (New York) sale of November 21, 1991 and was a cleaned VF. The Bridge Collection Pierce was graded About Fine/VF and had been certified authentic and original by ANAAB. There was a silver 76mm Pierce in Stack's list published in the August, 1997 issue of the *Maine Antique Digest*. Mules in copper are confirmed for the Large Date/Type I reverse marriage (Presidential's sale of October 28, 2000, lot 409) and Large Date/Type II reverse (Dreyfuss:5166 and Presidential's sale of December 8, 1990, lot 56). Most cataloguers do not notice the complexities of the 76mm Pierce in copper. The present writer cannot confirm the existence of copper mules with the Small Date obverse married to either Type I or Type II reverse.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*

ATTRACTIVE LARGE SIZE PIERCE MEDAL



Lot No. 151

- 151 Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Silver. First Size. Original Large Date obverse. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 76.2mm. Rims 4.7 - 5.1mm thick. 2,530.8 gns. Very deep, almost dark toning on both sides. Neatly holed at the top; twisted wire replacement loop. Somewhat reflective surfaces. Unusually, struck on a flan that almost appears to have been cast as made, notice the flaw along Pierce's hairline. The first such seen, undoubtedly genuine but the piece is exceptional. Expected handling marks.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Wabaunsee, war chief of the Potawatomi, wearing a Van Buren Indian Peace Medal*





*Nowaykesugga, Oto Chief*

**A THIRD LARGE SIZE PIERCE MEDAL**



*Lot No. 152*

- 152 **Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Silver. First Size. Original Large Date obverse. J.IP.32, Pr.49, B.48. Very Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 76.0mm. Rims 4.6 - 4.8mm thick. 2,390.1 gns. Deep silver gray in color on both sides. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Usual handling marks for one of these big medals, noticeable edge and rim dent at the top of the obverse.

*Ex Fred S. Werner on April 21, 1975, obtained from an antiques shop in Las Vegas, Nevada.*



Lot No. 153

- 153 **Franklin Pierce Indian Peace Medal, 1853. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.33, Pr.49, B.49. Very Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS; reverse signed J.WILLSON. 63.3mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.5mm thick. 1,615.3 gns. (ensuite). Deep silver gray in color on both sides. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Minor handling marks. Accompanied by a red and white ribbon ensemble to suspend the medal from the neck, the white imprinted in fraktur 1853 TREATY WITH CHIPPEWA INDIANS. The closest the cataloguer can come to identifying this treaty is the one of the following year between the Fond du Lac band of Chippewa and the U.S. government. The inscription on the ribbon may not refer at all to a real treaty, rather, drawing its date from that on the medal and assuming the medal was a token of a treaty signed that year. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded only 2 auction records for a silver 62mm Pierce. The cataloguer has records of the sale of six specimens in silver including the Kessler-Spangenberg to Dreyfuss to Schenkel dated VF, a Fine in Presidential's December 5, 1992 sale (lot 290), and an About VF ex Sotheby's (New York) sale of December, 1999.

*Ex Frederick G. Weber on June 2, 1980.*



*JAMES BUCHANAN*  
*1857-1861*



## JAMES BUCHANAN

1857 - 1861

Born April 23, 1791. Elected November 4, 1856.

Inaugurated March 4, 1857. Died June 1, 1868.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1857 - 1861

**1858:** Believing that the native American tribes were in danger of extinction, the U.S. adopts the reservation system as a way of preserving their ways of life in areas immune from white encroachment. Captain John "Rip" Ford at the head of his Texas Rangers initiates (May) a new campaign against the Comanche. Despite some military successes the Comanche remain active and unsubdued through the Civil War years. Coeur d'Alene or Spokane War involving the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Palouse, Yakima, and Northern Paiute. In the fights at Pine Creek in May and Four Lakes in September the armed bands of native peoples suffer severe casualties.

**1860:** The Paiute or Pyramid Lake War in Nevada involving the Southern Paiute following white criminal behavior and ensuing Indian retaliation. By June, Paiute warriors have been dispersed at Pinnacle Mountain.

**1860-61:** In a brilliant guerrilla campaign at Fort Defiance and in the Chuska Mountains Navajo warriors under Maneuelito and Barboncito prove to the army that their people will not be easily subdued.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE BUCHANAN PRESIDENCY

Joseph Willson and Salathiel Ellis once again won the contract to make the new presidency's Indian medal and once again, the patronage of New York Congressman Ransom Gillet was the key that opened the door for the duo. Anthony Paquet, a well known artist of the day, had also enlisted political patronage in his hopes of winning the Buchanan commission but his congressman, Thomas Florence of Pennsylvania, was unsuccessful in winning the job for his client. After winning the order Willson and Ellis set to work making the dies and by the end of August could report they were nearly finished. They redesigned the reverse once again, this time showing an Indian ploughing in a central medallion with a violent scalping scene around the rim at the top, a bow, pipe and quiver below, and a female Indian head at the very bottom. Interestingly, the only comment the administration made about the redesign was to request removal of the war bonnet from the ploughing Indian's head, which was felt to be incongruous in a pastoral setting.

Willson's and Ellis' request for silver bullion in the form of unissued medals and an advance to buy more silver on the New York market was met with a demand from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles Mix for a firm contract and surety bonds from the pair. The arrangement called for 52 medals in 76mm format and 70 in 62mm module. The partners were to receive 45 unissued medals to melt into silver for the Buchanan contract. Following Willson's death in September, 1858 Ellis carried on alone but ran into several problems that caused delays, not the least of which was the continual problem with weights of the medals, which varied

from those stipulated, as they had previously with Fillmore's. By the end of the contract Ellis had shipped to the Indian Office 69 of the 76mm and 74 of the 62mm medals. None seems to have been left over at the end of Buchanan's presidency.

Ellis retained the 76mm signed reverse die until 1862. When he sent it to the Mint that year it was mounted in the press to make 76mm Lincolns, but it broke after striking only 8 Lincolns in silver and a handful of copper Buchanans. A new die was made in 1863 using Willson's design but omitting his name from the exergue. Lincoln medals were struck with this new die along with a very few special order copper Buchanans. **Julian IP.36, Prucha-unlisted, Belden pp. 35-6.** 76mm. Known only in copper. This medal marries the correct Buchanan portrait obverse with the older settler and Indian reverse originally made for the Fillmore medal (IP.30). Since Ellis kept the reverse die he made for the Buchanan medal that showed the scalping scene and did not send it to the Mint until 1862, any copper medals sold to the public before that date bore the older Fillmore reverse. Naturally, few were actually sold at the time and these are, consequently, quite rare.

Carlson's research yielded only 9 auction records for a copper 76mm Buchanan, for example. An interesting copper mule of this reverse and Anthony Paquet's obverse for the Japanese Embassy medal (Julian CM.23) appeared as lot 292 in Presidential's sale of December, 1992. **Julian IP.37, Prucha-unlisted, Belden-unlisted.** This should be delisted as the medal it referred to was a misidentified Julian IP.36.



**A RARE LARGE SIZE BUCHANAN MEDAL**



*Lot No. 154*

- 154 **James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Silver. First Size. J.IP.34, Pr.50, B.50. Very Fine to Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS.SC; reverse signed J.WILLSON. DEL & SC. 75.7mm. Rims 4.6 - 4.9mm thick. 2,737.6 gns. Light silver gray on both sides with deep russet and gold around the protected areas and the rims. Neatly holed at the top; replacement wire loop. Fields extensively tooled on the front probably to remove an inscription. Cleaned but some toning remains on the back. Obverse rim chewed at lower right; ticks in central reverse roundel. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes from both the signed and unsigned reverses.

Carlson's research yielded only 3 auction records for a silver 76mm Buchanan. The Dreyfuss:5170 example was graded VF but had the bow, quiver, and arrows tooled away from the back. Schenkel:4032 was a decent VF. The cataloguer has records of a further two silver 76mm Buchanans. The Bridge Collection example, lot 1064, was certified by ANAAB as genuine and original; it later reappeared in Sotheby's (New York) sale of December 14, 1999, lot 381. The cataloguer knows of only five recorded examples of the Buchanan 76mm medal in copper with the signed reverse (Dreyfuss:5171, Springfield II:4140, Presidential's Dusterberg sale, two others) and only two with the unsigned reverse (Dreyfuss:5172 and lot 514 of Presidential's December 6, 2003 sale), making the type perhaps the rarest of all copper Indian Peace medals. A copper shell of the signed reverse appeared as lot 288 in Presidential's sale of December, 1991.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*

SECOND SIZE BUCHANAN MEDAL



Lot No. 155

- 155 **James Buchanan Indian Peace Medal, 1857. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.35, Pr.50, B.51. Fine to Very Fine.** Obverse signed S.ELLIS.SC; reverse signed J.WILLSON. DEL & SC. 62.6mm. Rims 3.4 - 3.8mm thick. 1,535.5 gns. Medium silver gray in color on both sides making a decent looking medal with good eye appeal. Neatly holed at the top; twisted wire replacement loop. Minor handling marks commensurate with wear. This size is known in silver originals; none seem to have been restruck in copper for collectors. Carlson's research yielded only 7 auction records for a silver 62mm Buchanan. The cataloguer has records of the sale of only two different specimens, including the one in lot 280 of Presidential's June 25, 1988 sale and a flatly struck VF sold by private treaty in 1997.

*Ex Jim Cope on August 20, 1978.*



*Tahrohon, Iowa Chief*



*ABRAHAM LINCOLN*  
*1861-1865*



## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

1861 - 1865

Born February 12, 1809. Elected November 6, 1860.

Inaugurated March 4, 1864. Re-elected November 8, 1864.

Died April 15, 1865.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1861 - 1865

**1861:** The Confederate States of America is established at Montgomery, Alabama (February 4). Jefferson Davis of Mississippi is elected president and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia vice president five days later. The Confederacy establishes its own Bureau of Indian Affairs and promises return of Indian lands but most tribes (except for sections of the "Five Civilized Tribes") proclaim their neutrality.

**1862:** Santee Sioux in Minnesota and later (1863-64) Teton Sioux in North Dakota rise against the whites. Congress charters a transcontinental railroad and commits itself to "extinguish as rapidly as may be the Indian title" to the land along the right-of-way.

**1861-1886:** Apache Uprising in Arizona and New Mexico lasting 25 years under war leaders Mangas Colorado, Cochise, Victorio, Geronimo, and others. No other native people consistently resisted assimilation and dissolution by the whites for so long or so successfully.

**1862:** The Santee Sioux War starts (August). Army artillery wins the fight for the whites, Chief Little Crow and his band flee to Canada, 38 Santee are hanged in the largest mass execution in U.S. history (December 26, 1862 at Mankato, Minnesota). Bounties are paid for Sioux scalps. By 1864 the Santee and Teton Sioux are beaten. The Homestead Act opens native lands in Kansas and Nebraska to white settlement.

**1863-64:** Kit Carson wages a murderous campaign against the Navajo, burning hogans, devastating fields, killing livestock, and driving the people away from their balanced way of life. After taking the sacred sites in Canyon de Chelly, Carson sends thousands on a forced march across 300 miles of New Mexico to Bosque Redondo. Hundreds of the people die. Navajo resistance ends with the surrender of Manuelito in 1866.

**1863:** The Shoshoni War (Bear River Campaign) starts (January) in Utah and Idaho involving the western Shoshoni following the foundation of Fort Douglas in the Wasatch Mountains above Salt Lake City.

**1864-65:** The Cheyenne and Arapaho War breaks out in Colorado and Kansas leading to the Sand Creek Massacre of 300 Cheyenne by John Chivington and his Colorado Volunteers (November 29). "The final and most intense phase of the war for the Plains had begun. It would take another massacre at Wounded Knee a quarter of a century later to end it."

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE LINCOLN PRESIDENCY

Almost immediately following Lincoln's first inauguration Salathiel Ellis, with the backing of his friend Congressman Gillet, asked for the contract to make the new presidency's Indian medals. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Dole accepted Ellis' offer but once Congress had passed an appropriation for the work told Ellis he must sign a performance bond first. Having passed this obstacle, with Gillet acting as his surety, Ellis confronted the problem he and his one time partner Willson had faced in getting the weights of his medals right the first time. Recognizing his New York City minting establishment was not up to the job, Ellis asked if the Philadelphia Mint would prepare and strike the medals instead. On receiving the Mint's agreement, Ellis went to

work on the dies and the business was nearly finished by the end of July, 1862. The first large silver medals were struck late in September. Three were struck for Ellis' own use and five for distribution to the Pawnee but then the 76mm reverse die broke.

The new die made by the Mint omitted Willson's name, presumably because he was dead and so not entitled further to consideration or royalties. By the beginning of April, 1863 100 76mm and 100 62mm Lincolns had been struck. These are the only Indian medals that do not carry the president's inaugural date. Sometime in October-November, 1865 an unknown quantity was taken to the Philadelphia Mint by D.N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and melted.



A MAGNIFICENT LARGE SIZE LINCOLN MEDAL



Lot No. 156

- 156 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 4.9 - 5.3mm thick. 2,644.1 gns. A magnificent specimen. The obverse is very deeply toned in dark gray with iridescent rose and russet highlights; the reverse is lighter gray in color and has deep russet and blue iridescence. The medal was obviously stored reverse down in a collection tray for decades and was probably collected not long after it was struck. The fields are bright and reflective through the deep toning. Holed; original loop. Light hairlines, rim tics from loop movement, other minor handling marks. This size is known in silver originals with both the signed and unsigned reverse, matte silver restrikes from the unsigned reverse, and copper restrikes from the unsigned reverse.

Carlson's research yielded only 13 auction records for 10 or fewer specimens known to him of a 76mm silver Lincoln (reverse type unspecified). Garrett's (lot 1927) was graded proof from the unsigned reverse and Schenkel's (lot 4033) was VF also from the unsigned reverse. The cataloguer has records of only a few more, including one with graffiti on the obverse (Bowers sale of November, 2001, lot 5177) and one other VF. All his records are of unsigned reverse medals. Dreyfuss did not have one of this size, which appears to be the rarer of the two in silver original. The Bridge Collection example from the unsigned reverse, lot 1065, was described as made for a collector and was not certified by ANAAB.

*Ex B. Max Mehl in December, 1952, probably part of the Brock-University of Pennsylvania Collection.*





Lot No. 157

- 157 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. About Uncirculated. Prooflike. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 4.8 - 5.2mm thick. 2,627.5 gns. Another lovely large size Lincoln medal. Both sides are evenly toned in a rich steel gray. The fields are brightly reflective and nearly fully prooflike. Holed; no loop. There are some minor rim bruises, light hairlines, and a scratch in the left obverse field.

*Ex Aaron Feldman on July 31, 1964.*



Lot No. 158

- 158 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. About Uncirculated. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 4.9 - 5.2mm thick. 2,641.9 gns. A third exceptionally high grade large size Lincoln. This one is toned in medium gray on both sides and has light blue and rose iridescence. The fields are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Holed; original loop. Light hairline scratches on both sides, some noticeable. Attempted second hole on obverse but started too far to the right.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*





Lot No. 159

- 159 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. Choice Extremely Fine. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 5.0 - 5.3mm thick. 2,626.5 gns. The obverse is a somewhat mottled combination of medium and deep gray while the back is a more even medium gray in color. Like the first of these large size Lincolns this one was also probably stored face up in a collection tray. There are hints of light rose toning. The fields are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Holed; no loop. Some hairlines, nick in the upper left obverse field, other minor handling marks. Partial wire rims.

*Ex Jon Hanson on January 5, 1977.*



Lot No. 160

- 160 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. Very Fine. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 4.7 - 5.0mm thick. 2,605.4 gns. Both sides are light silver gray in color from an old, harsh cleaning. Holed; bent replacement loop. Obverse rim dent, many reverse rim dents, handling marks both sides, clearly a presented medal.

*Ex Louis Werner on January 19, 1965.*





Lot No. 161

- 161 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. Very Good.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 75.7mm. Rims 4.2 - 4.6mm thick. 2,578.1 gns. Good, rich deep gray color with some light iridescence. Holed; no loop. A very clean medal, clearly an awarded piece that was carefully worn.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*



Lot No. 162

- 162 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. First Size. J.IP.38, Pr.51, B.53. Very Fine.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse unsigned. 76.0mm. Rims 5.3 - 5.5mm thick. 3,099.9 gns. Even pearly gray color on an extraordinary heavy weight flan with atypical rounded rims that has been given a matte finish. This is clearly a struck silver restrike done at the Mint from the original dies (unsigned reverse, as noted) for a client, probably early in the past century.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



**A LOVELY SECOND SIZE LINCOLN MEDAL**



Lot No. 163

- 163 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse signed J. WILLSON. DEL. & SC. 62.8mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.4mm thick. 1,444.7 gns. A lovely example. The obverse is deeply toned in medium gray and iridescent blue and rose; the reverse is a spectacular iridescent russet with blue and rose around the rim. The fields are bright and reflective. Holed; original loop. Hairlined on both sides, heavily in places. Minor handling marks. Partial wire rims. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes from the unsigned reverse.

Carlson's research yielded only nine auction records for eight or more specimens known to him of a 62mm silver Lincoln. The cataloguer has records of several of this size including the VF Dreyfuss:5177, another VF that appeared in lot 1412 of Coin Galleries' July 14, 1992 sale, a very nice VF in lot 625 of Presidential's sale of December 1, 2001, a VG to Fine piece ex Dorothy Gersonsohn once owned by LaRiviere, a privately owned Choice VF with OSAGE INDIAN scratched on the obverse seen in August, 2002, the Kessler-Spangenberg:1631 piece and the specimen graded Choice VF that was in Stack's list published in the August, 1997 issue of the *Maine Antique Digest*.

*Ex Leonard Stark on May 15, 1958.*



Lot No. 164

- 164 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Extremely Fine.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse signed J. WILLSON. DEL. & SC. 62.7mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.4mm thick. 1,440.4 gns. Both sides of this example are toned in medium silver gray with some light russet rose and blue iridescence. The fields still show some of their original reflectivity. Holed; original loop. There is a minor obverse rim dent and some evidence of light handling but otherwise the piece is a very acceptable example of the size.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 165

- 165 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Fine to Very Fine. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse signed J. WILLSON. DEL. & SC. 62.7mm. Rims 3.8 - 4.2mm thick. 1,433.3 gns. Light silver gray in color with signs of light polishing. Holed; replacement loop. Given its appearance this was clearly a presented medal that has seen some use.

*Ex J. Douglas Ferguson on July 4, 1964.*



Lot No. 166

- 166 Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Fine to Very Fine. Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse signed J. WILLSON. DEL. & SC. 62.6mm. Rims 3.7 - 4.0mm thick. 1,410.3 gns. Pale silver gray in color. Holed; bent but probably original loop. Obverse scratched, hole enlarged, another example of a presented medal.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection, Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*





Lot No. 167

- 167 **Abraham Lincoln Indian Peace Medal, 1862. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.39, Pr.51, B.54. Very Good.** Obverse signed S. ELLIS. DEL. SC.; reverse signed J. WILLSON. DEL. & SC. 62.7mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.1mm thick. 1,484.9 gns. Deep silver gray in color. Holed; no loop. Graffiti in the left obverse field. Many handling marks, another presented medal.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



*Old Eagle, Oto Chief,  
wearing a Lincoln Indian Peace Medal  
National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution (Neg. #76-4131)*

*ANDREW JOHNSON*  
*1865-1869*





## ANDREW JOHNSON

1865 - 1869

Born December 29, 1808. Elected vice president November 8, 1864.

Succeeded April 15, 1865. Impeached February 24, acquitted May 26, 1866.

Died July 31, 1875.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1865 - 1869

**1865-68:** Opening of and increasing white traffic along the Bozeman Trail (North Platte River in Wyoming) that traverses Indian land lead to uprisings by Oglala, Hunkpapa, and Brule Sioux as well as northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe. In response, the federal government builds Forts Reno, Phil Kearny, and C.F. Smith in southern Montana and northern Wyoming by December, 1866, but federal cavalry is bested by the plains warriors. By the Treaty of Fort Laramie in 1868 the federal government agrees to give up its posts along the trail in return for peace with the Sioux. During the summer of 1868 the Sioux burn down the evacuated posts.

**1865-1873:** Mexican Kickapoo War in the southwest.

**1866:** Railway Enabling Act allows taking of Indian land for 'railroad rights-of-way.

**1866-68:** Snake War begins in Oregon and Idaho, involving Yahuskin and Walpapi bands of Northern Paiutes in Oregon and Idaho.

**1867:** The last of the federal treaties with Indian nations, that involving the Nez Perce, is negotiated.

**1867-69:** General Winfield Scott Hancock's campaign against southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe and their Sioux allies ends in frustration for his military leader, George Custer and the Treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867, which gives the peoples a reservation anchored on the Powder River. The following year, now under Phil Sheridan, Custer surrounds peaceful Black Kettle and his band in their camp on the Washita River and in a dawn attack rides into the camp and kills 100 or more warriors, takes the women and children prisoner, and declares a victory. In 1869, federal troops surround the Cheyenne Dog Soldier camp at Summit Springs, Colorado, and launch a surprise attack; warriors and their leader, Tall Bull, fight to the death.

**1868:** Treaty with the Navajo, they are placed on a reservation in the Chuska Mountains. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs issues an estimate that it costs the federal government a million dollars for each Indian killed. The 14th Amendment denies Indians the right to vote.

**1868-69:** The Southern Plains War starts involving Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Sioux, Comanche, and Kiowa peoples. At its end General Sheridan sets up a Comanche and Kiowa reservation in Indian Territory on the Red River.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE JOHNSON PRESIDENCY

Anthony C. Paquet, who had lost the Buchanan Indian medal commission to Salathiel Ellis, was awarded the contract for the second term Lincoln medal in part because Paquet proposed not only to execute the two sets of dies but also provide the silver for the medals and cover the costs of striking them at the Mint. The only change to Paquet's proposal concerned the design for the reverse, which Paquet had wanted to show the capitol dome in Washington, D.C. Instead, the new reverse type was to show a native American

and Columbia shaking hands before a monument to Washington on which is inscribed PEACE. Following Lincoln's assassination Paquet executed a Johnson portrait which was done from life in September, 1865. The designs were all finished by late October and by January, 1866 the Mint had made the two sets of dies and struck medals in silver for the Indian department. Between the end of December, 1865 and the first week of the following month 90 silver Johnson medals were struck of each of the two sizes.



A REMARKABLE LARGE SIZE JOHNSON MEDAL



Lot No. 168

- 168 **Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. First Size. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Essentially As Struck.** Obverse and reverse signed Paquet. F. 75.8mm. Rims 6.9 - 7.1mm thick. 2,648.7 gns. A truly remarkable example and the finest the cataloguer can recall seeing. Both sides are medium silver gray, the color accentuated by spectacular iridescent blue, rose, and pale green. The fields are brightly reflective and semi-prooflike. Not holed. This size is known in silver originals and copper, pewter, and aluminum restrikes. Carlson's research yielded only 10 auction records for a 76mm silver Johnson. Garrett:1928 was a looped proof example and probably a remainder. Dreyfuss:5179 was a nice VF missing its mount at the top. LaRiviere:1130 was a pedigreed silver original. The cataloguer knows of two other 76mm examples. The largest size Johnson silver medal is quite a bit rarer than its smaller sister. It is believed that about 25-35 original silver medals survive.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



AN ATTRACTIVE LARGE SIZE JOHNSON MEDAL



Lot No. 169

- 169 **Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. First Size. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Choice Extremely Fine.** Obverse and reverse signed Paquet. F. 75.8mm. Rims 6.8 - 7.0mm thick. 2,607.2 gns. An attractive specimen. Light silver in color, the fields somewhat reflective, once cleaned. Mounted at the top, the ensemble once described by Mr. Ford as "Fitted with mounted (with pin) fixed ornamental attachment having perpendicular ring at center with a beetle-like wing extending out upon either side, laying upon and conforming to the edge. Both obv. and rev. outer borders cut, permitting attachment to be inlaid; pin extends through inner border. Lower prong of attachment, upon obverse, points to r. center of E...Originally, it was believed that this medal was composed of two shells and a band, probably because of its atypical ring."

*Ex Spink & Son, Ltd. in August, 1954; J. Douglas Ferguson at the CNA Convention in Montreal on August 12, 1965.*



Lot No. 170

- 170 **Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. First Size. J.IP.40, Pr.52, B.55. Very Fine.** Obverse and reverse signed Paquet. F. 75.8mm. Rims 6.9 - 7.0mm thick. 2,650.6 gns. Very dark silver in color. Mount (as described by Mr. Ford, above) removed, replacement loop. Expected handling marks for a large and probably awarded medal.

*Ex Charles H. McSorley on September 29, 1961.*

#### AN OUTSTANDING SECOND SIZE JOHNSON MEDAL



Lot No. 171

- 171 **Andrew Johnson Indian Peace Medal, 1865. Silver. Second Size. J.IP.41, Pr.52, B.56. About Uncirculated.** Obverse and reverse signed Paquet. F. 62.7mm. Rims 5.6 - 5.9mm thick. 1,486.1 gns. An outstanding example of this size Johnson medal. Both sides are a deep silver gray with iridescent rose and blue around the rims. The surfaces show some residual reflectivity. Mounted with ornamental attachment pinned through the original hole, the pattern of toning and wear suggesting it is original. Minor handling marks. Mr. Ford believed this to be one of the 25 delivered on December 23, 1865. This size is known in silver originals and copper restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded only 7 auction records for a 62mm silver Johnson. The Bridge Collection contained a F/VF specimen certified as genuine by ANAAB which later appeared in Stack's ad in the *Maine Antique Digest* of August, 1997. Dreyfuss:5181 was graded about VF but was missing its hanger at the top. Schenkel:4034 was a lovely AU with its original hanger. The cataloguer knows of two others, both graded about VF to VF. A pair of obverse and reverse white metal splashers appeared in Bowers and Merena's sale of March, 2003 (lots 3356 and 3557) that were provenanced to a "Paquet" collection.



*ULYSSES GRANT*  
*1869-1877*



## ULYSSES GRANT

1869 - 1877

Born April 27, 1822. Elected November 3, 1868.

Inaugurated March 4, 1869. Reelected November 5, 1872.

Died July 23, 1885.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1869 - 1877

**1870:** President Grant gives control of Indian agencies to various Christian missionary societies, removing the army officers who had previously held the positions. This attempt to "civilize" the peoples through religion fails. In a meeting in January at Fort Cobb, Missouri General Philip H. Sheridan replies to Comanche Chief Toch-a-way's remark "Me good Indian" by saying "The only good Indian is a dead Indian."

**1871:** The Indian Appropriation Act is passed (March 3), making all native peoples wards of the federal government and nullifying all pre-existing treaties with Indians. Satanta, war leader of the Kiowa, along with leaders Satank and Big Tree, raid (May) a federal wagon train on the Butterfield Stage route near Jacksboro, Texas. Army retaliation leads to the death of Satank and the arrest and threatened execution of Satanta and Big Tree. The Kiowa leaders are released from prison in 1873. General Sheridan forbids Indians from leaving their reservations without permission.

**1872-73:** The Modoc War in California starts when the people return to their ancestral California lands. Army attempts to force them back to their Klamath reservation meet with armed resistance. War leaders Captain Jack, Hooker Jim, and Scarfaced Charley hold off federal troops until the summer of 1873. In 1909 the 51 surviving Modoc are allowed to return to the Klamath reservation.

**1873:** First International Indian Fair held in Oklahoma.

**1874:** Gold is discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

**1876-77:** The Black Hills War starts when, in response to demands from gold mining interests, the army demands all Sioux hunting parties in the Black Hills return to their agencies within two months or be declared outlaw. General Sheridan dispatches Generals George Crook and George Custer on punitive winter campaigns against the Sioux. Crook is checked at the Rosebud and forced to withdraw. Custer's command is wiped out on the Little Big Horn. War leaders Crazy Horse of the Oglala and Sitting Bull and Gall of the Hunkpapa Sioux show themselves among the finest leaders of light cavalry forces of all time. By 1877 federal pursuit has effectively ended Sioux independence. Crazy Horse is murdered on September 5 in a contrived encounter with General Crook.

**1877:** Nez Perce War starts after 20 years of broken white promises and abusively exercised cultural hegemony. Chief Joseph leads his band (June to October) on a 1,700 mile fighting evacuation toward Canada and safety but is surrounded by General Nelson Miles and surrenders. Chief Joseph dies in 1904 on a reservation in Washington State. Northern Cheyenne people begin (September) a fighting movement towards the Tongue River in Wyoming and Montana rather than be interned on a reservation near Fort Reno. The people elude thousands of soldiers and armed civilians. By the end of their flight the Northern Cheyenne people are nearly exterminated.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE GRANT PRESIDENCY

Anthony C. Paquet, the freelance engraver who had designed the Johnson Indian Peace Medal, was given the task of designing the medal for President Grant's administration. The initial negotiations for the contract included provisions for two sizes, like the Johnson medal previously. Paquet began work in May, 1870 but part way through his design for the reverse (which showed the U.S. capitol building, the type he had almost finished for the Lincoln design and proposed for Johnson's) was rejected for one concocted by the president's own cabinet, a crowded affair of little merit. Paquet accepted the change and finished work on the single pair of dies in August, 1871. Unlike previous Indian medals, Grant's

were to be distributed in a single size only, no distinction being made for recipient's of greater or lesser puissance. At some stage in the designing process Grant's name was omitted and the mistake was not caught until after medals had been struck.

As called for in the final contract, 300 silver medals were struck by September, 1871. Later, probably in the 1880's, re-strikes were made in silver for sale to collectors. As Julian notes, there are no ways of distinguishing silver Grants of 1871 from those struck in the 1880's in the absence of provenance. The later issue Grant medals are the only silver re-strikes the Mint acknowledged ever having made officially.



## TWO GORGEOUS GRANT MEDALS

Among the Nicest Ever Seen



Lot No. 172

- 172 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Choice Brilliant Proof. 63.4mm. Rims 4.5 - 4.6mm thick. 1,509.2 gns. A gorgeous example of this medal. The obverse is very deeply toned in gray and russet while the reverse is lighter in color (the medal seems to have been lying back down in a cabinet for many years). The surfaces are brightly reflective and retain almost all their original proof finish. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Virtually no handling marks. This size is known in silver originals and both 19th and 20th c. restrikes and copper restrikes. This is the only medal in the series that does not have the presidential name in the legends. Carlson's research yielded 23 auction records for a silver Grant. The Bridge Collection contained a holed Choice EF specimen certified as genuine by ANAAB and an unholed matte silver 20th c. restrike. Garrett:1929 was looped and graded proof. LaRiviere:1131 & 1132 were pedigreed silver originals. Dreyfuss:5184 was a matte silver 20th c. restrike.

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



Lot No. 173

- 173 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Choice Brilliant Proof. 63.7mm. Rims 4.9 - 5.4mm thick. 1,837.9 gns. Another gorgeous example of this medal. The obverse and reverse of this example are an even, lovely satiny gray in color. The surfaces are brightly reflective and fully prooflike. Not holed. Virtually no handling marks. This size is known in silver originals and both 19th and 20th c. restrikes and copper restrikes. This appears to be a 19th c. restrike. It is a bit over 300 grains heavier than the holed example in the previous lot and the same over the two pedigreed Grants in LaRiviere:1131 and 1132.

*Ex J.D. Ferguson on August 12, 1965.*



Lot No. 174

- 174 Ulysses Grant Indian Peace Medal, 1871. Silver. J.IP.42, Pr.53, B.57. Very Fine. 63.3mm. Rims 4.8 - 5.40mm thick. 1,814.3 gns. Deep silver gray. Even wear in a pattern suggestive of a medal that has been worn as a decoration. Holed, loop probably original but bent.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Chief Red Shirt, wearing a Grant Indian Peace Medal  
Courtesy of The Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-101337



## RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

1877 - 1881

Born October 4, 1822. Elected November 7, 1876.

Inaugurated March 5, 1877. Died January 17, 1893.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1877 - 1881

**1877-1880:** Victorio's War, involving the Apache in the southwest.

**1878:** Bannock War starts in Idaho and Oregon involving the Bannock, Northern Paiute, and Cayuse peoples. Last buffalo hunts by southern Plains tribes.

**1879:** The Sheepstealer War begins in Idaho involving the peoples of the Salmon River Mountains of central Idaho who hunt the mountain sheep. The people surrender in October and are removed to the Bannocks' reservation. Carlisle Indian School is founded, aimed at assimilating native peoples into Anglo culture.

**1879-1880:** The Ute War begins over white encroachment onto traditional Ute lands. By 1880 the Ute people have been moved to a reservation in Utah.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HAYES PRESIDENCY

Designed by George T. Morgan, the Hayes medal represented a return to the oval format of the first medals authorized by the United States of America for presentation to native Americans. Engraver George T. Morgan took for the obverse the presidential portrait he had already done for Hayes' presidential medal but in a reduced size. The reverse type harkened back to the intention of the first round medals authorized by the U.S.A. for presentation to native Americans, the so-called Seasons Medals, and shows a settler demonstrating the benefits of settled European style life to an armed Indian who, incongruously, wears a war bonnet. Unlike the earlier medals but in step with the precedent established by Grant, only one size was contemplated for the Hayes medal. The original reverse had the date 1877 at the top below the word PEACE. This die is said to have been broken and replaced in June, 1879 by another that lacked the date. None seem to have been struck in silver for presentation to native Americans principally because Hayes' term was drawing to a close by the time the dies were ready.

Unlike other medals in the series, the Mint struck the

Hayes medal without an order originating from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This pre-emptive action by the Mint was to become the norm until medals for presentation to native Americans were discontinued. **Julian IP.43, Prucha 54, Belden 58.** Oval. This medal is unknown as a silver original. It is ONLY known in prooflike silver restrikes with 1877 date signed by Morgan or matte silver restrikes without the date and designer's initial and copper restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original silver Hayes. The Bridge Collection (World Exonumia, 1991) contained a Choice EF heavyweight silver example with an integral loop with the dated reverse described as a puzzling medal struck before 1879, after 1879, or 1890-95 (by Mr. Ford). It sold for \$1,650. The same collection also included a 20th c. matte silver restrike which sold for \$600. Dreyfuss:5186 was a matte silver 20th c. restrike from the undated reverse die. One lead restrike is known ex Virgil Brand who bought it in the Chapmans' sale of the H.P. Smith Collection (May, 1906, lot 1748); it appeared recently in Bowers' sale of November, 1989 (lot 3506).

*JAMES GARFIELD*  
*1881*





## JAMES GARFIELD

1881

Born November 19, 1831. Elected November 2, 1880.

Inaugurated March 4, 1881. Assassinated July 2, 1881.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1881

**1881:** Sitting Bull and his band surrenders at Fort Buford, North Dakota.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE GARFIELD PRESIDENCY

The Garfield portrait was completed by engraver Charles Barber after the president's assassination. The reverse was Morgan's earlier design for the second Hayes' die (without the date). Like the Hayes medal, the Mint undertook to make the Garfield medal absent authorization from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which did not formally ask for it until April, 1881. In yet another departure from tradition, the Mint prepared dies for Indian medals but did not strike a fixed number in advance. Instead, medals were struck as orders for them were received from the Secretary of the Interior's of-

fice. Although Julian states the dies were not finished until January 6, 1882, it is known that in late 1881 or early in the following year some 25 silver Garfield medals were struck and sent to W.D. Andrus, the Indian agent for the Yankton Sioux. These were not presented until March, 1882, however. One of three other silver Garfield medals is known to have been presented to San Juan, a Mescalero Apache. A photograph showing him wearing his medal was offered as lot 802 in Rex Stark's fixed price list of November, 2002.



*Sitting Bull (1884), photograph taken  
five years before his death  
Courtesy of The Library of Congress, LC-USZC4-7960*

VERY RARE GARFIELD OVAL MEDAL

The Garrett Specimen



Lot No. 175

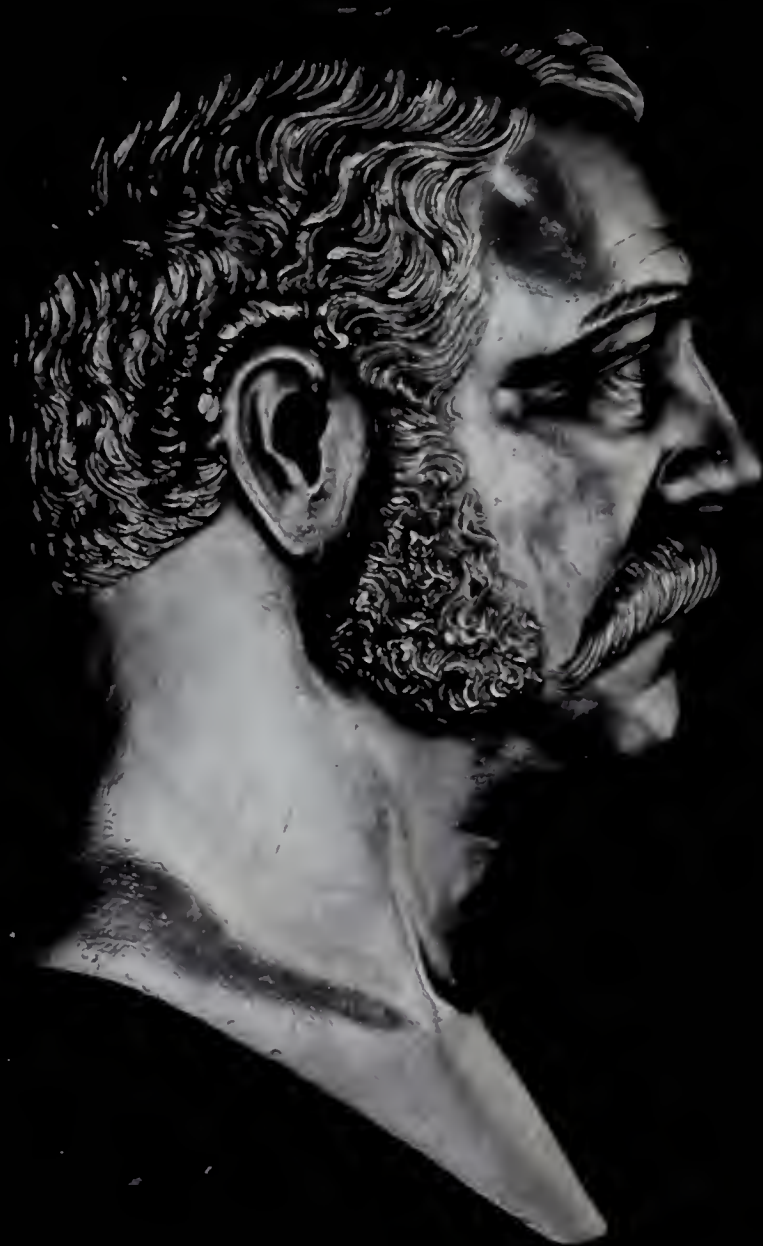
- 175 **James Garfield Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Silver. J.IP.44, Pr.55, B.59. About Uncirculated.** Obverse signed by Charles E. Barber; reverse signed by George T. Morgan. 75.0x58.5mm. Rims uniformly 5.3mm thick. 2,029.9 gns. A lovely example of this **very rare** medal, one of just 28 known to have been struck and distributed to native American recipients. This piece is richly toned in a fairly even medium silver gray shade. It was cleaned at one time. The hole was amateurishly drilled from each side and was not done at the Mint; these may not have been distributed already holed for wearing. This size is known in silver originals and matte silver restrikes and yellow bronze restrikes.

Carlson's research yielded only 4 auction records for just 2 specimens known to him of what he believed to have been an original oval silver Garfield. The present cataloguer has no other auction records for one besides this piece, ex Garrett:1930. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavy-weight silver example with an integral loop struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique," it sold for \$1,100. Dreyfuss:5189 was a 20th c. matte silver restrike.

*Ex Fernand David Collection (J. Schulman, March 11, 1930, lot 411), Garrett Collection (Bowers & Ruddy, March 25, 1981, lot 1930).*



*CHESTER ARTHUR*  
*1881-1885*



## CHESTER ARTHUR

1881 - 1885

Born October 5, 1830. Elected vice president November 2, 1880.

Succeeded September 20, 1881. Died November 18, 1886.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1881 - 1885

**1881-86:** Geronimo's War involving the Apaches of the Southwest.

**1883-84:** Secretary of the Interior Henry M. Teller makes Indian police also judges in Indian courts, hoping to discourage native peoples from continuing religious practices such as the Sun Dance. Federal courts rule that Indians are not U.S. citizens within the meaning of the 14th Amendment and cannot vote.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE ARTHUR PRESIDENCY

Like the Garfield medal before it, the one for Arthur was a combination of an obverse portrait taken by Charles Barber from life and the George Morgan designed reverse originally done for the second Hayes medal. The dies were ready by February, 1883 and seem to have been on hand but still unused in June of that year. Two copper Arthur medals were struck and sent to the 1883 Southern Exposition held in

Louisville, Kentucky that year, part of the total of 37 struck in that metal. Some 5 silver and 5 copper medals were struck in March, 1885 and sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution, perhaps the earliest instance of non-argentiferous medals made specifically for presentation to native Americans. Another silver medal was struck in February, 1885 and sent to the Mint Director.



*Secretary of the Interior, H.M. Teller*



**EXCEPTIONALLY RARE ARTHUR OVAL MEDAL**  
**One of Just Two Originals Known to the Cataloguer**



*Lot No. 176*

- 176 **Chester Arthur Indian Peace Medal, 1881. Silver. J.IP.45, Pr.56, B.60. Choice Uncirculated.** Obverse signed C.E.BARBER F.; reverse signed M. 75.3x59.2mm. Rims 4.8 - 4.9mm thick. 1,991.2 gns. A deeply toned example of this **exceptionally rare** medal, one of just 2 originals in silver known to the cataloguer. The front of this piece is remarkably deeply toned in steel gray verging on dark charcoal. The reverse is lighter in shade and has pale rose and blue iridescence. Like the second Grant medal offered earlier, this piece likely lay back down in a cabinet for many years. Neatly holed at the top; no loop. Some minor hairlines.

The cataloguer knows of only two original silver Arthur medals, Dreyfuss:5191 bought by Mr. Ford for a then record price, authenticated by ANAAB, and subsequently sold privately through Stack's in May, 1996; and this one, given to H. Moore Teller who was Chester Arthur's Secretary of the Interior from 1882 to 1885, probably the one recorded as struck in February of that year. On his death in 1914 this medal descended to Teller's son H. Bruce Teller, a county judge in Littleton, Colorado. On Bruce Teller's death his wife adopted Dorothy Miller Benkelman as her daughter. In 1970 Ms. Benkelman was hospitalized and she hired a caretaker to look after the Teller home. In 1973 Dorothy moved to Ohio and sold the contents of the house to the caretaker she had hired three years earlier.

In the house was a grand piano, furniture and paintings, books, and this medal. The caretaker sold the medal to Mr. Ford in September, 1995. The medal was sent to ANAAB that month and the announcement of its authentication was published in *The Numismatist* in the October, 1995 issue (page 1290). This size is known in silver originals and matte silver restrikes and yellow bronze originals and restrikes. Carlson's research yielded only one auction record for an original oval silver Arthur. The cataloguer knows of only two originals, this and the Dreyfuss:5191 piece. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavyweight silver example with an integral loop struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field to the right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique," it sold for \$1,600. Dreyfuss:5192 was a 20th c. matte silver restrike.

*Provenance as noted.*

## GROVER CLEVELAND

1885 - 1889

Born March 18, 1837. Elected November 4, 1884.

Inaugurated March 4, 1885. Re-elected 1892.

Died June 24, 1908.

## INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1885 - 1889

**1886:** Geronimo surrenders (September 4) and the Chiricahua people are first imprisoned in Florida, later removed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma (1894).

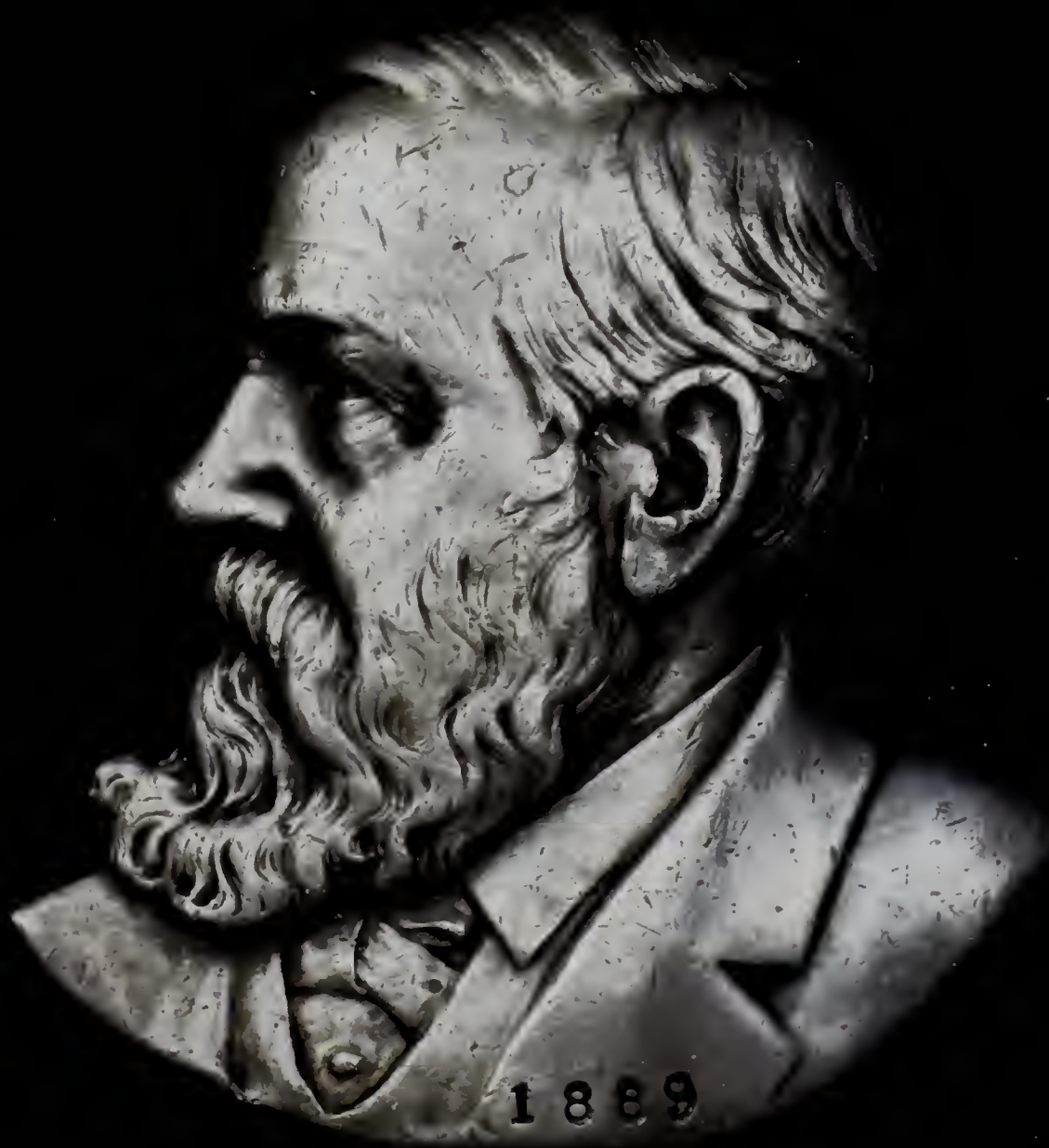
## THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE FIRST CLEVELAND PRESIDENCY

Once again, Charles Barber designed the portrait obverse for the Cleveland medal while the reverse was the same George Morgan design first done for Hayes' second medal in 1879. The Cleveland dies were finished in October, 1885 but silver medals were not first struck until May, 1887, when 10 silver and 30 copper specimens were delivered to the Interior Department. All were eventually distributed. For example, in 1888 a silver and a copper Cleveland medal was sent to the Hoopa Valley (California) Agency to serve as first and second prizes in an agricultural fair. That same year, one silver medal was sent to a Brule Sioux along with 10 copper medals to be distributed locally. When Cleveland was elected for the second time, in 1892, no new Indian Peace medals were designed. Instead, the older type was employed.

In 1896, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University requested two silver Cleveland medals as gifts for two Omahas who had shared information on the history and customs of their tribe with museum officials. **Julian IP.46, Prucha 57, Belden 61.** Oval. Struck in silver and copper originals and matte silver and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original silver Cleveland. The cataloguer has never seen a silver original and Mr. Ford never owned one. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavyweight holed silver example (without an integral loop) struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique" it sold for \$1,100. Dreyfuss:5194 was a 20th c. matte silver restrike. The piece in Stack's 2004 Americana Sale (lot 2472) had a Specific Gravity of 8.19 and was a silver-plated copper medal.



*BENJAMIN HARRISON*  
*1889-1893*



## BENJAMIN HARRISON

1889 - 1893

Born August 20, 1833. Elected November 6, 1888.

Inaugurated March 4, 1889. Died March 13, 1901.

### INDIAN-U.S. RELATIONS 1889 - 1893

**1890:** The Ghost dance offers hope to native peoples of a return to their independence. The army bans the celebration. Sitting Bull is killed by Indian police (December 15) before he can join leaders Kicking Bear and Short Bull. Federal troops muster, the Seventh Cavalry captures Red Cloud's band, the Massacre at Wounded Knee Creek follows (December 29).

**1891:** Harrison opens 900,000 acres of Indian land in Oklahoma to white settlement.

**1892:** Harrison opens 1,800,000 acres of the Crow reservation in Montana to white settlement.

**1893:** More than 6,000,000 acres in the so-called "Cherokee Strip" between Kansas and Oklahoma are opened for land rush settlement.

### THE INDIAN PEACE MEDALS OF THE HARRISON PRESIDENCY

As had become the custom by this time, the obverse portrait die for the oval medal was designed by engraver Charles Barber while the reverse was the same as the 1879 Hayes die designed by George Morgan. The Harrison oval dies were finished in early August, 1889. The Bureau of Indian Affairs did not order any in silver or copper and all made in either metal seem to have been intended for sale to collectors. Some time in 1890 the Bureau of Indian Affairs ordered a round medal to be made for actual presentation to native Americans and the Mint complied. Charles Barber designed the dies, the obverse showing Harrison's portrait and the reverse a clumsy combination of two superimposed roundels with busy design details filling in the spaces around them. The dies were ready by the end of October, 1890 and 5 silver medals were struck and sent to the agent for the Oto and Missouri Indians. The

following month 18 other silver medals were sent for distribution to Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, some of which had their recipient's names engraved on them.

Fr. Prucha reports a total of 26 round silver Harrison medals made and distributed by June 30, 1891. One more was struck the following fiscal year. **Julian IP.47, Prucha 58, Belden 62.** Oval. Originally struck only in copper, today the medal is known in matte and prooflike silver restrikes and copper restrikes. Carlson's research yielded no auction records for an original oval copper Harrison. The Bridge Collection contained a Choice EF heavyweight silver example with an integral loop struck from a reverse that had a small S-shaped mark in the field right of the chimney. Described as "Extremely rare, probably unique", it sold for \$2,600. Dreyfuss:5196 was a 20th c. matte silver restrike.



*Louise Beveridge with a Cheyenne and Arapaho delegation outside the family boardinghouse. Front row, left to right: White Spoon, Black Coyote, He Bear, and Turkey Legs; back row: Cleaver Warden, Philip Cook, unidentified, Leonard Tyler. Photograph taken in January or February 1899. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution (Neg. #23-f)*



THE FIRST OF TWO ROUND SILVER HARRISON MEDALS

An Unprecedented Auction Opportunity



Lot No. 177

- 177 Benjamin Harrison Indian Peace Medal, n.d. Round. Silver. J.IP.48, Pr.58, B.63. Choice Very Fine. Obverse signed C.E. BARBER F. 75.6mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.4mm thick. 3,715.2 gns. Medium silver gray in color. Holed, original loop. Some handling marks, rim nicks, edge dented at bottom of obverse. **Extremely rare**, one of just 5 round silver Harrisons known to the cataloguer. Date added in single numeral punches on the obverse as "1889." Reverse inscribed across both roundels BULL BEAR CHEYENNE in hand lettering, below DIED KINGFISHER, OKLA 1909 in individual punches. Edge inscribed in individual punches PRESENTED TO WHITE EAGLE. JR. JOE. DAVIS \* PAWNEE INDIAN \* CHEYENNE INDIAN'S.

The cataloguer notes that Old Bull Bear died in 1892 and Young Bull Bear in 1910. While the medal is genuine and the hand engraved inscription on the front looks like the style of the Julian plate medal, the death and edge inscriptions were probably added later. The medal is known in silver originals and matte silver restrikes and copper and aluminum restrikes. Carlson's research yielded only 6 auction records for just 4 or fewer specimens known to him of an original round silver Harrison. A silver original appeared in Bowers' sale of November, 2001 (lot 5183). Another silver medal, named to Bear Bow, Cheyenne, was plated in the July, 1944 issue of *Antiques*. Julian plates a silver one named to Paul T. Boynton, an Arapahoe and the next lot includes a fifth in silver.

The cataloguer knows of only four round Harrisons in copper (of the 29 struck), the two in the Schenkel Sale (lots 4041 and 4042) and the two in Presidential's Landmark II and Presidents Sales (lots 476 and 303, respectively). The unique aluminum round Harrison appeared in Presidential's sale of June 29, 1991 (lot 320).

*Ex Charles H. Fisher's (Cleveland, Ohio) sale of March 14, 1936, lot 769 (plated there); F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



A SECOND SILVER HARRISON MEDAL



Lot No. 178

- 178 Benjamin Harrison Indian Peace Medal, n.d. Round. Silver. J.IP.48, Pr.58, B.63. Choice Very Fine. Obverse signed C.E. BARBER F. 76.7mm. Rims 3.9 - 4.3mm thick. 3,663.1 gns. Lovely, rich silver gray color with traces of iridescent blue and rose. Holed, no loop. Very minor handling marks, a very few rim nicks. As noted, an **extremely rare** medal with just 5 noted by the cataloguer. Reverse inscribed in an amateurish hand across the top of the right roundel "Big Nob" or "Big Nose". The hand engraved inscription on this medal is unlike the style adopted at the Mint and was certainly added after the medal was distributed.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

EARLY 20TH CENTURY WASHINGTON MEDAL



Lot No. 179

- 179 George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789 [i.e., ca. 1910]. Silver. Julian unlisted, Pr.60, B.64. Struck at the U.S. Mint. Choice About Uncirculated. 75.5mm. 3,450.1 gns. Nice, pale silver gray on matte surfaces, as made. No edge lathe lines, so an early 20th c. strike. These were made by the Mint when it became embarrassingly clear that there were no round Washington Indian Peace medals to sell to the public. The dies were cut early in the past century. The first medals were struck in silver and yellow bronze, later ones in lighter yellow bronze with lathe finishing lines obvious on their edges. Early silver strikes as this one are actually quite rare.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



OTHER PRIVATELY ISSUED MEDALS



Lot No. 180

- 180 George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789. Copper or bronze, silver plated. Types of Prucha 60, Belden 64 but not the same dies. Extremely Fine. 76.1mm. 3,275.9 gns. Not holed. Reverse edge bruise. The medal copies the types of the 20th c. U.S. Mint Washington Indian medal but the obverse is not from the same Washington hub and the reverse is from neither the Type I or II Peace and Friendship hub. Probably also a 20th c. product.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 181

- 181 George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789 [i.e., early 20th c.]. White metal, silver plated. Julian unlisted, Pr.60 and B.64, similar. A close and contemporary copy of the medal struck at the U.S. Mint ca. 1910. Very Fine. 76.3mm. 2,469.7 gns. Medium silver gray in color, lighter where the plating still remains. Edge dents. Holed, brass pin and silver hanger. A very close copy of the U.S. Mint medal, but there are subtle differences between the two. This is probably a private production not done at the U.S. Mint (the letter spacing does not look professional).

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



# MEDALS PRIVATELY ISSUED FOR PRESENTATION TO FIRST PEOPLES

## THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY JOHN JACOB ASTOR MEDALS

The most knowledgeable collector of American fur trade medals was, of course, Mr. Ford. Over the years he paid particular attention to these, but made a special study of the American Fur Company medals made for John Astor. Mr. Ford's article on the Astor medals that appeared in *Coin World* some decades ago is well known to the handful of collectors who have studied these great rarities. Entirely unknown to them, however, is the origin of that article, which began as a letter of elucidation sent to James Noble just before the important sale of Astor medals planned by Spink & Son (Australia).

October 20, 1980

Mr. W.J. Noble

SPINK & SON (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

25 O'Connell Street

Sydney, 2000 Australia

Dear Mr. Noble:

Your letter of Oct. 9th concerning the two Astor medals and the J.J.A. 1830 (presumably Astor) "silver pencil holder" arrived here on Saturday. I hasten to answer your inquiry because of the time factor (the three items to be offered as lot 2158 in your forthcoming sale of November 20th next). Unfortunately, a good part of my library and reference material, including all of my modern sale catalogues (circa 1935 forward), was shipped to Phoenix, Arizona (where I am slowly trying to relocate) in 1975. However, I will do the best that I can, from memory, and using sources on hand, to answer your request for additional information concerning the Astor medal(s):

(1) The numismatic reference works relating to these medals are: "Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States," B.L. Belden, A.N.S., New York City, N.Y., 1927, pages 39-43, Plate 20. "Indian Peace Medals in American History," F.P. Prucha, S.J., Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Neb., 1975 (first published in 1971 by the State Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin), pages 139-142.

(2) The medals were first proposed in 1831 and were struck in 1832-33 under the auspices of Kenneth McKenzie and Pierre Choteau, Jr., representatives on the frontier of the New York based American Fur Company. "Fort Union" was located at the junction of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Yellowstone river; it was established circa 1829-30. "U.M.O." stands for Upper Missouri Outfit. Six were struck in 1842 in silver at a cost of \$3 each; these were the last made (at the request of the western company to Ramsay Crooks, Astor's successor as President of the American Fur Company). The U.S. government gave permission to strike these medals as "ornaments" (not medals); their use was prohibited by order of the Secretary of War on March 22, 1844, after federal Indian Agents complained about their distribution. The first ones were seen on the frontier in 1837-38; the first one to come to the notice of collectors appeared in 1882.

(3) The size of the regular medal is 65 mm. (not 64 mm., as given in your sale description). Cast copies, in silver, have been reported, that are said to be slightly smaller than the genuine struck pieces. Hopefully, your medals are struck and authentic.

(4) The regularly struck and issued medals were in silver. Belden stated: "There is said to be, in the possession of the

Astor family a specimen in silver, and a Proof, not pierced, in copper. The late Benjamin Betts had one described as 'silver gilt'. (Not the copper, silvered and gilt piece mentioned in your 'New York Journal' clipping of Jan. 12, 1898!) One or two others in silver have come to the notice of the writer." A VF or better silver specimen, holed, was sold as lot #116 of the W.H. Hunter, Toronto, coll., sold by S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9-10, 1920. It realized \$350, and is now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society in New York City. This medal was "found on the prairie south of Dickinson, North Dakota, in 1882" by one F. J. Haynes, going from him to W. C. Wyman, to Hunter. Another specimen in silver, unholed, is in the collection of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Mo. Possible half-a-dozen, or more, exist in silver at the present time, excluding whatever you have.

(5) The Astor medal is also found in copper. One in the C. I. Bushnell coll., lot #362, S. H. & H. Chapman, June 20-24, 1882, was silvered. That one was bought by early N.Y.C. coin dealer David Proskey for \$1.60. The Fine-VF one in copper, also silvered (and subsequently gilt), had roughened surfaces; that, of course, per your "New York Journal" clipping, was lot #293 in the sale of part of the Benjamin Betts coll., L. H. Low, Jan. 11-12, 1898. The realized (reported) price of \$125 seems incongruous considering the 1882 Bushnell record of \$1.60; I have a priced copy of the sale catalogue that gives the selling price as \$1.25! No doubt the copper examples were also presented to Indians.

(6) The Astor medal is also found in white metal or "tin". A regular one in that metal appeared as lot #2224 in the Thomas Warner coll., also sold by the Chapman Bros., June 9, 14, 1884. It was Ex. Fine and sold for \$8.00. Another one in "tin", lot #361 in the Bushnell sale, was apparently a pattern or die trial, since it was 81 mm., (instead of 65 mm.); that piece was likewise EF, and sold for \$8.50. That one, according to Belden, went to a man named Gunther, then to the Chicago Historical Society, and is probably in that part of the Virgil Brand coll. still held by the family.

(7) The Astor medals in white metal may also have been intended for presentation, as other fur companies (Pierre Choteau, Jr. & Co., the Union Fur Company) issued pieces in base alloy in 1843-44. I purchased one of these in a London sale, a few years ago, for a few hundred dollars.



I am sorry that I cannot supply you with more up to date information, but as I explained earlier, all of my modern source material is not available to me. However, the above data should give you a good idea of what medals are known.

In exchange for it, I would like to have two photographs of each side of each medal, glossy, ACTUAL SIZE, together with accurate measurements of the diameter of each medal and of the thickness of each medal. It also would be helpful if you could ascertain (and provide) the EXACT weight in grains or grams of each piece. Armed with this information, I would be happy to give you a bid for lot 2158 that would, most probably, buy it.

To arrive at a proper idea of what the two medals might be worth to me, I would have to know (a) if one or both are authentic, and (b) what the piece you call "base silver" is made out of. It is either another example in regular silver, or a cast copy, or one in tin or white metal, gilt.

If you were not on the other side of the world, I would request that you send the two medals to me for examination.

However, I think that the photos, if of high quality, might be helpful, as will your conclusions once you digest the contents of this long letter and restudy the pieces. In this connection, the unholed "base silver" piece should ring if silver and should not if white metal. I cannot tell from your Xerox copies if the surfaces of either medal appear to be cast, but the fields of the unholed example appear to be different from that of the other. That, of course, could be the applied gilt. I gather, from their appearances, that both of your Xerox copies were taken from the actual medals. If so, they both may be O.K., as the reproductions measure close to a full 66.0 mm.

I trust that you will find the contents of this letter useful. I also hope that you understand that I would like to add the two medals and the pencil holder artifact to my collection. Kindly get back to me as soon as you can, and also please see that I receive two copies of the sale catalogue.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Ford, Jr.



*John Jacob Astor*  
*Courtesy of The Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-67922*

## FORD DETAILS BETTS-ASTOR PEACE MEDAL

This article, authored by Mr. Ford himself, was one of his favorites. Along with the story of the 1783 Nova Constellatio coins, Mr. Ford considered this his best modern numismatic writing. Originally appearing in *Coin World* in December 1982. Stack's is pleased to re-print it here for the benefit of today's collectors.

Following the record-smashing prices realized for the 16 struck silver (original) United States Indian Peace medals in the fourth and last of the Garrett sales in Los Angeles March 25, 1981, Canadian dealer W. L. Barrett announced the rediscovery of a long "lost" American Indian Peace medal of exceptional importance.

The piece obtained by Bill Barrett is unlike any of the Garrett collection medals in that it is one of the very few privately made U.S. IPM issues. It is the legendary specimen of the "Astor" American Fur Company Indian Peace medal, originally in the famous collection of Brooklyn, N.Y., collector Benjamin Betts. The Betts holdings were sold at public auction in New York City Jan. 11-12, 1898, by pioneer dealer Lyman H. Low....

Recognizing the considerable historical value of Barrett's rediscovered piece, COIN WORLD contacted New York collector and semi-retired dealer John J. Ford Jr., who has long had a strong interest in Indian Peace (or "Chief," as the British would have it) medals and who is said to possess a pretty fair collection of them himself.

Following a pattern established between COIN WORLD and Ford 19 years ago, we conducted a telephone-letter interview with him. We are pleased to share his data and comments with our readers. - Editor

**COIN WORLD: W.L. Barrett, in disclosing his acquisition of the Betts (Astor) American Fur Company medal to us, tells us that you have seen it. In fact, he said that you had the medal photographed for him. Can you tell us something about it from a technical view point?**

FORD: Gladly! The piece appears to be silver-gilt. It is 64.45mm in diameter, has a maximum thickness of 2.80mm, and weighs 1,252.40 grains.

**COIN WORLD: From the photos sent to us by Bill Barrett, the surfaces of his "Astor" medal appear to be granular and/ or porous. How do you explain that?**

FORD: After having the Betts-Barrett medal photographed, I took a look at the silver (ex Hunter) specimen in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, and concluded that both were struck upon cast flans. This was a common practice in the manufacture of large medals in this country in the years preceding the Civil War. In addition, the Betts gilt example obtained both its gold appearance and its porosity as a result of a process known as fire-gilding. Simply put, this is a technique where an amalgam of gold and mercury is applied to an item's surfaces and then subjected to heat,

*vaporizing the mercury and leaving a thin layer of gold. Aesthetically, the process leaves much to be desired, particularly if the application is made upon a cast item or one having the minute occlusions or other characteristics of a cast surface (as in the present instance).*

**COIN WORLD: Where is the "Astor" medal of the American Fur Company written up? Can you tell us what the relevant references might be?**

FORD: The Numismatic texts referring to the "Astor" medals are: (1) "Indian Peace Medals Issued in the United States," B.L. Belden, A.N.S., New York City, N.Y., 1927, pages 39-43, Plate 20; (2) "Indian Peace Medals in American History," F.P. Prucha, S.J., University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Neb., 1976 (first published in 1971 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin), pages 139-142. Both books are still available with some difficulty, the Belden work in the form of a reprint by Norm Flayderman published nearly 20 years ago.

**COIN WORLD: Can you tell us briefly when the American Fur Company Indian Peace medals bearing John Jacob Astor's bust were made and who actually issued them?**

FORD: The medals were first proposed in 1831 and initially struck in 1832-33 under the auspices of Kenneth McKenzie and Pierre Chouteau Jr. (nephew of one of the founders of St. Louis), who were representatives on the frontier of the New York based American Fur Company. They were struck in small quantities as needed on and off for about 10 years; six, for instance, were struck in 1842 at a cost of \$3 each, these being the last produced. The first ones are recorded as having been seen on the frontier in 1837-38; the first to come to the notice of collectors appeared in the early 1800s, Benjamin Betts having obtained his circa 1885-87.

**COIN WORLD: The reverse of W.L. Barrett's "Astor" medal bears the designation FORT UNION above and U.M.O. below. Where and what was Fort Union and what does U.M.O. mean?**

FORD: "Fort Union" was located on the Missouri river about six miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone River, this being on the present-day North Dakota-Montana border. According to one authority, it was a stockaded fortress, about 120 feet square, and was securely located on a high bank. It was established in 1829-30. "U.M.O." stands for Upper Missouri Outfit.



**COIN WORLD:** You have said that the last of the Astor portrait medals were struck in 1842. Why did the management of the American Fur Company stop making and using them? It would seem that they had a good thing going, producing an item which undoubtedly gave them a lot of mileage with the Indians at a nominal cost of only \$3 per medal.

**FORD:** *The last six "Astor" medals were made at the request of an affiliated western company to Ramsay Crooks, Astor's successor as president of the American Fur Company. The U.S. government originally gave permission for these medals to be struck as "ornaments" (not medals), but medals they were, and the federal Indian agents in the field started complaining loudly about their issuance and use soon after the first ones were distributed. Despite numerous complaints, Washington moved slowly, and it was not until March 22, 1844 that the Secretary of War prohibited their manufacture and distribution.*

**COIN WORLD:** Have you any idea of how many of these medals were made and issued?

**FORD:** *No, I don't but I am quite sure that only a limited number were produced. As I have stated, they were apparently made in small quantities as requested by the people on the frontier. The official U.S. government medals were also made in small quantities: for instance, only 106 of the large size (76mm) Martin Van Buren IPMs dated 1837 were actually presented to Indians. It should be remembered that the federally issued medals were intended for utilization on the entire frontier, while the American Fur Company medals were sent to only one or two fur trading posts. Therefore, it should not be surprising that only a few "Astor" medals (of all kinds) are known, with a couple of the variations being unique.*

**COIN WORLD:** Were these American Fur Company issued medals, as given to the Indians, struck in silver like the official issues of the government?

**FORD:** *Yes, The apparent total usurpation of the national government's prerogative to strike and present medals is what brought the free enterprise operation of the American Fur Company to a stop. Not only were the privately made pieces practically the same size as the medium size (62mm) government issues, but it is believed that the majority of pieces distributed by the fur traders were of plain silver and not silver-gilt. Concurrently (1843-44) with the word from Washington to cease competition, different medals, portraying Washington and Van Buren, were made in St. Louis by successor and/or related firms (Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., the Union Fur Company), but these were comparatively crude looking and struck in white metal. They didn't go over well with the natives, who, despite being ignorant savages, recognized "Mickey Mouse" substitutes when they saw them.*

**COIN WORLD:** We referred to the 1927 Belden text before commencing this interview, and noted Bauman Belden's comments concerning

the Astor portrait medals: "There is said to be, in the possession of the Astor family a specimen in silver, and a proof, not pierced, in copper. The late Benjamin Betts had one described as 'silver gilt.' One or two others in silver have come to the notice of the writer." What are the "Astor" medals found in?

**FORD:** *The 64.50mm American Fur Company medals having the Astor bust were seemingly made in silver, copper, copper-gilt, copper-silvered, and tin, in addition to silver-gilt. I firmly believe that there was a considerable experimentation when production commenced in an effort to produce a product that could technically be called an "ornament," rather than a medal. A gold-finished medal could presumably be labeled an ornament, but as I have indicated it is my thinking that manufacturing difficulties discouraged this concept. While the copper and tin pieces may have been only experimental, it is possible that some may have been shipped west and presented, but I have not as yet found any documentation concerning this.*

**COIN WORLD:** Who cut the dies for the "Astor" medals; who struck them?

**FORD:** *It is believed that Charles Cushing Wright cut the dies. We do not presently know who struck them. It could have been any of the larger firms doing business in New York City during the early 1830s, including Wright's own medallic firm of Wright & Bale.*

**COIN WORLD:** We know from what you have said that the Astor portrait Indian Peace medals made by the American Fur Company are extreme rarities, any or all of them. Following this assumption, could you venture a guess what one might be worth considering the prices realized by Bowers & Ruddy Galleries for the Garrett U.S. government silver medals?

**FORD:** *The last American auction record for a 64.50mm "Astor" medal that I know of was for the one in the W.H. Hunter, Toronto, collection, sold by S.H. Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa., Dec.9-10, 1920. As lot #116 in that offering (represented by the last of the large size catalogs published by Samuel Hudson Chapman), it was purchased by the American Numismatic Society for \$350. That specimen, as I mentioned earlier, remains in the ANS collection and is ungilded silver. Sixty years ago, "regular" U.S. silver Indian Peace medals were selling in the \$30 to \$60 range. Valued, since comparable U.S. issues in the Garrett IV offering realized \$3,250 (lot # 1926) to \$9,000 (lot #1928), you can project your own figures and draw your own conclusions. Historically, the Astor portrait medals, with its cute presidential obverse inscription in similitude to the U.S. official medals, and its unique niche in our frontier history, not to speak of John Jacob Astor's prominence, is in a class by itself. In my opinion, price or value is basically a question of perspective combined with a feel for what is actually important. Bill Barrett should be heartily congratulated for rescuing the Benjamin Betts "Astor" medal from obscurity, and I trust that should he decide to dispose of it, that he will make sure that it finds a proper home.*

**A LOVELY SILVER AMERICAN FUR COMPANY ASTOR MEDAL**

**One of Only Seven Confirmed  
The Finest Seen in Private Hands**



*Lot No. 182*

- 182 **American Fur Company, John Jacob Astor Indian Medal, n.d. [1832-42]. Silver. Prucha 61, Belden 65. Very nice and clean Choice Very Fine.** 64.9mm. Rims 3.5 - 3.8mm. thick. 1,719.4 gns. Neatly holed near the top rim without breaking through the edge. Pale silver gray in color on both sides. Fairly evenly worn but without suffering any serious and disfiguring marks. Altogether, quite a remarkable piece. **The Finest Example in Silver Owned Privately.** Far superior to the double holed piece Stack's sold in January, 2003, the only other silver piece confirmed known in private hands.

**Extremely rare:** The cataloguer can point to only seven confirmed and two rumored American Fur Company Astor medals known in silver: (1) American Numismatic Society ex Hunter:116 (S.H. Chapman, December 9, 1920) for a then princely \$350, originally found on the prairie south of Dickinson, Dakota Territory in the summer of 1882 by photographer Frank Jay Haynes near a human skull with a bullet hole in it and part of an old flint lock rifle; (2) Missouri Historical Society; (3) University of North Dakota; (4) Iowa State Historical Society but reverse without any inscriptions; (5) Minnesota Historical Society ex the Gabriel Franchere Family, founder of Astoria in Oregon for the American Fur Company; (6) this specimen; (7) lot 1519 in Stack's 2003 Americana Sale ex lot 535 of Sotheby's (London) sale of April 16, 1985; (8) rumored in a private New York collection; (9) rumored in a private mid-western collection. The Glenbow and Denver Museum Collections, notable for their breadth, do not contain an Astor medal, nor is there one in the Schermer Collection at the National Portrait Gallery.

As might be expected from its rarity, American Fur Company Astor medals appear at auction very infrequently. The last sale of a silver American Fur Company Astor medal was in these rooms in January, 2003. That piece had come from a Sotheby's (London) auction in 1985. Going backwards, the Spink (Australia) sale of 1980 was the next in line to offer an Astor medal (this example). Previously, the only other modern American auction record the cataloguer can conveniently recall was the 1920 Hunter sale at which the ANS bought its unholed relict.

*Ex Spink & Son (Australia), Pty.'s sale of November 20, 1980, lot 228B.*



**A MAGNIFICENT GILT COPPER AMERICAN FUR COMPANY JOHN JACOB ASTOR MEDAL**

**One of Only Five Specimens Known  
The Finer of the Two Privately Owned**



*Lot No. 183*

- 183 **American Fur Company, John Jacob Astor Indian Medal, n.d. [1832-42]. Copper, gilt. Prucha 61, Belden 65. Choice Extremely Fine.** From the same dies as the silver medal in the preceding lot. 64.9mm. Rims 4.0 - 4.6mm. thick. 1,732.6 gns. Not holed. Even, rich yellow gold in color on both sides, the gilding barely worn except for the highest points, the color having aged very nicely. A few scattered and shallow marks, some hairlines, but a clean piece with no serious defects. **Extremely rare:** the cataloguer can confirm the existence of only five fire-gilt copper American Fur Company Astor medals: (1) American Numismatic Society ex lot 1140 of H.P. Smith's sale of the Charles Stedman Collection (November 17, 1882), described as having planchet flaws; (2) Missouri Historical Society; (3) University of North Dakota; (4) this example; (5) Long Island collection. **The Finer of the Two Privately Owned.** This example is unknown to the collecting fraternity, having passed via private treaty sale into the Ford Collection.

The origin and purpose of the Astor medals were intimately bound up with the history of the fur trade in the Missouri River watershed. The idea for a silver medal to be distributed to Indians by agents of the American Fur Company (AFC) was the brainchild of Kenneth McKenzie. McKenzie had worked for the Northwest Company in Canada and the Columbia Fur Company in America. When the latter firm was taken over by Astor's American Fur Company, McKenzie was put in charge of the firm's Missouri interests and operated as the Upper Missouri Outfit (UMO).

In 1828, McKenzie's outfit founded a post just north of the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, which came to be known as Fort Union. The fort, described as the best in the west, was a 240 x 220 foot square shaped stockade with walls 20 feet high and stone bastions on two corners. Inside were quarters for the factor, men, and Indian scouts. In the center, flanking the flag pole, were cannon trained on the main gate, in case of an attack. Nations the fort was meant to service included the Mandan, Hidatsa, Assiniboin, and Yankton Sioux.

McKenzie's hopes for the success of his trade out of Fort Union along the Yellowstone and upper Missouri depended on his being able to outsell his British rivals from the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1831, he proposed to Pierre Chouteau, Jr., who managed the western interests of Astor's American Fur Company, that silver medals be made as presents for the Indians, to offset the advantage the Hudson's Bay men had over the Upper Missouri Outfit boys in the war for the Indians' hearts and minds.

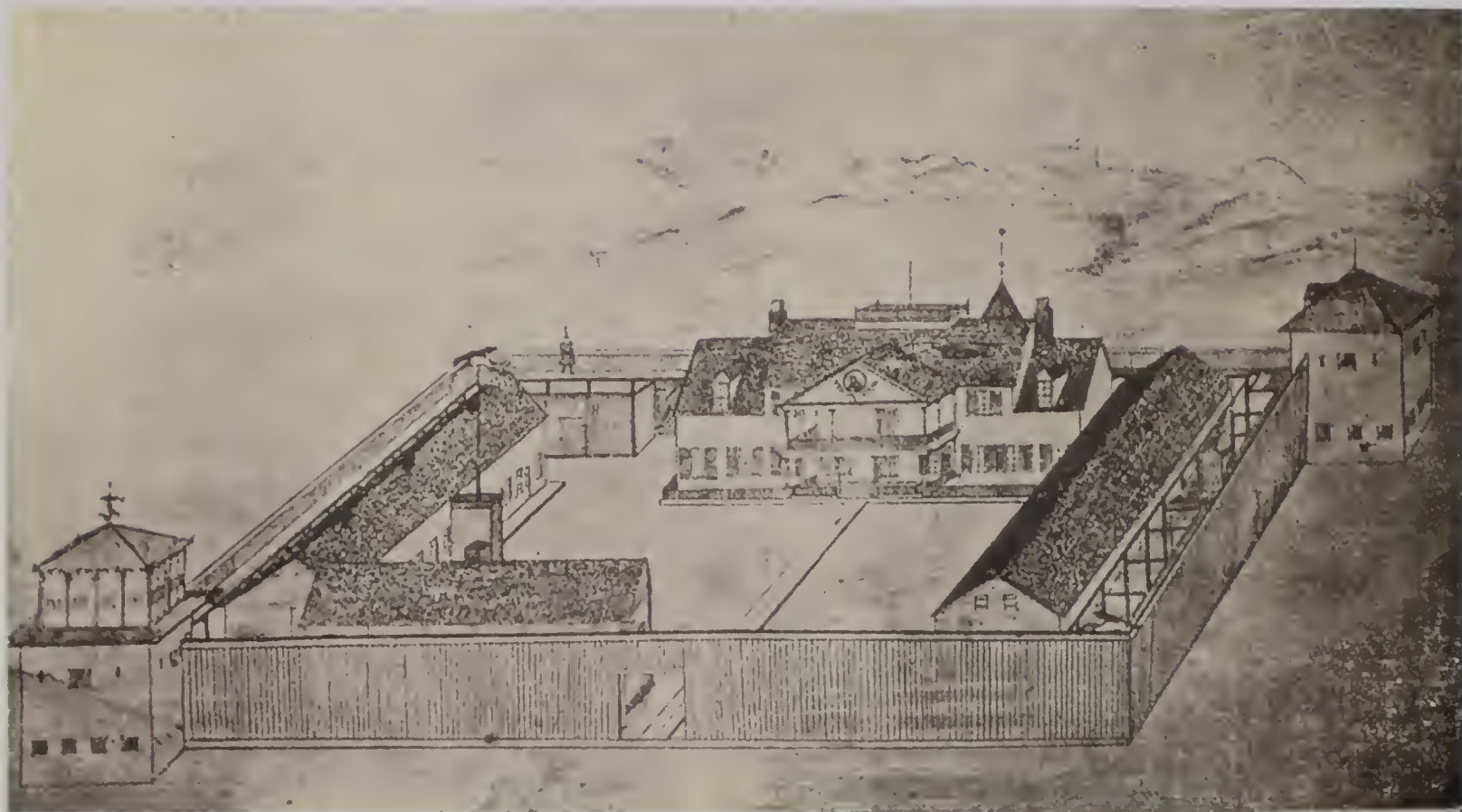
Chouteau agreed with McKenzie's assessment, writing (August 17, 1831) to the main AFC office in New York "It is at this establishment [i.e., Fort Union] that we shall have to combat the opposition of the English traders, who have a fort not far distant, and who, as is their custom, will undoubtedly do everything in their power to excite the Indians against us. This difficulty might nevertheless be some

what diminished if the government could be persuaded to place at our disposal a few presents, which would be delivered to the Indians in the name of the President of the United States. The English government, if I am well informed, allows the Northwest Company [i.e., an old habit, Chouteau meant the Hudson's Bay Company] an annual sum for this particular purpose. A little indulgence of this nature on the part of the government will secure the confidence and friendship of these savages toward us."

Ramsey Crooks, to whom the McKenzie-Chouteau idea was directed at the AFC, enquired of Secretary of War Lewis Cass, an old crony of Chouteau's, who, perhaps not unexpectedly, replied that the government saw no problem with the American Fur Company issuing medals on its own authority. As Chittenden so nicely described Cass' decision "The way in which a government delegated a function which belonged only to itself, but concealed its action under a fiction of words, is described in a letter from Crooks to Chouteau November 16, 1832: '...and the medals for his [i.e., McKenzie's] outfit are in the hands of the die maker, who, I hope, will give us a good likeness de notre estimable grand-papa [Astor]. I wrote to Washington about them, and the War Office made no objection to our having these ornaments made. Remember, they are ornaments, not medals.'"

There was some objection to the Astor medals, but it came not from public spirited citizens. Rival fur trading firms complained to Washington that the American Fur Company had usurped the authority of the government by distributing medals along the frontier. On an enquiry from Washington about these matters, Chouteau replied "...before the die for the Astor medals was struck the matter was submitted to Governor Cass, then Secretary of War, who gave his consent to the measure, and a sample of the medals was deposited with the department accompanied by letters of the President of the American Fur Company."

*Ex Bowers & Merena privately on July 22, 1992.*



*Fort Union, 1864*  
*State Historical Society of North Dakota, A4352*



## THE PIERRE CHOUTEAU MEDALS

The Chouteau medals were made in St. Louis, Missouri in 1843 from dies engraved locally by a Mr. B. Mead (possibly of Mead & Adriance). Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co. had tried to respond to Indian demands for medals by requesting additional Astor medals from Ramsay Crook, president of the American Fur Company. It will be remembered that Chouteau was instrumental in obtaining permission to make and distribute the Astor medals in 1831-2. Crook had six Astor medals struck in the fall, 1843, but these were certainly too few to fill the need for medals on the frontier. The Mead designed pieces fit the bill nicely, as they copied the federal types, were noticeably larger and not silver, and could be made at home in St. Louis.

Despite these precautions, taken in the hopes of avoiding the opposition raised earlier in Washington to the silver Astor medals, distribution of the Chouteau medals was prohibited

after March, 1844 by order of the Secretary of War. How many may have been made between the fall of 1843 and the following spring is unknown. It could have been hundreds, or just a few. The original mintage is essentially irrelevant, however, since the Chouteau medal is a great rarity today.

Pierre Chouteau, Jr. (1789-1865) was the grandson of the founder of both St. Louis, Missouri and the Chouteau family's fortune in the fur trade. Pierre began trading with the Osage Indians at the age of 15. He successfully negotiated a deal with Astor's American Fur Company, his chief competitor in the west, and by 1834 was able to take over its business there. With uncommon prescience, Chouteau recognized the coming end of the mountain fur trade and by 1839 reorganized his company to concentrate on the commercial value of the plains buffalo herds. He died in 1865, blind but rich, having recently sold his firm.



*Pierre Chouteau, Jr.  
Courtesy of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis*

A VERY FINE CHOUTEAU MEDAL

Among the Finest Seen



Lot No. 184

- 184 **Pierre Chouteau, Jr.'s George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1843. Obverse signed B. MEAD, D.S. Pewter. Prucha 62, Belden 66. 87.6mm. Rims 3.6 - 3.9mm. thick. 2,133.0 gns. Very Fine or slightly better.** Pale gray in color on both sides. Holed into the top edge for attachment of a copper suspension (now missing).

**Very rare:** there are probably fewer than 25 of these in all collections. There is one in the Crane Collection (Denver), found in a grave near Missoula, Montana in 1939. The ANS has two and there is one in the University of North Dakota's collection but the Glenbow Museum and the Schermer Collection (National Portrait Gallery) each lack a specimen. There was no Chouteau medal in the Garrett, Dreyfuss, Hunter, Wilson, or Senter sales. The St. Louis Historical Society is said to have the Chouteau medal dies. This example is **among the finest seen** by the cataloguer.

Unforgivingly described by Mr. Ford in his inimitable style as "Sharpness of VF-35 with traces of lustre, but badly handled: obvious obverse edge gouge above OF, rims shaved or narrowed upon both sides at about 1 o'clock. other edge, rim, border damage, principally upon reverse, serious diagonal cuts or scratches at 1-2:00 upon obverse obliterating UN, parts of TRY (of COUNTRY), similar but lesser obverse defacement in legend and below at 7 o'clock progressing to R., several light scratches upon both sides. Flan very slightly bent. Clearly not a restrike or remainder."

The medal is accompanied by an old paper exhibition label from an undated "Birmingham Missionary Exhibition" describing the medal as "Medal given to the chief of Sioux Tribe before he fled to Canada" and as loaned to the exhibition by a "Lord Hatherton." There were several exhibitions mounted in Birmingham, England by various missionary societies in the 1870's. There were several bands of Sioux that fled to Canada to escape murderous attacks by U.S. armed forces in the 1870's. The title Baron Hatherton was created in 1835 for Edward John Littleton (1791-1863) and was successively held through the 19th c.

*Ex Sotheby's (London) sale of July 23, 1969, lot 374.*





Lot No. 185

- 185 **George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789.** White metal. Obverse signed H.K.M. Pr.64, B. plate 22, III. Fine. 62.7mm. Rims 5.0 - 5.3mm. thick. 1,498.6 gns. Plain edge. Holed, wire loop. Quite rough in appearance, some rim damage on both sides. From the same obverse as the next two but a different reverse. These are said to have been made sometime shortly after the end of the third quarter of the 19th c. This example has a paper or parchment tag through the loop identifying it as "From PEATWYTUK Sac and Fox" on one side and "Omaha Exposition 1898" on the other. The Trans-Mississippi & International Exposition was held in Omaha that year. The Indian Congress opened there in August, sponsored by the Smithsonian.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*



Lot No. 186

- 186 **George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789.** White metal. Obverse signed H.K.M. Pr.64, B. plate 22, III. Choice Very Fine. 62.7mm. Rims 4.8 - 5.0mm. thick. 1,160.9 gns. Reeded edge. Holed, wire loop, red ribbon remnant. Nice, even pale gray on fairly clean surfaces. Light scratches in the right obverse field, name scratched on reverse rim at right. From the same obverse as the preceding, same dies as the next.

*Ex Virgil Brand Collection via Michael Brand Zeddies on February 18, 1960.*



Lot No. 187

- 187 **George Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1789.** Aluminum. Obverse signed H.K.M. Pr.64, B. plate 22, III. Choice Extremely Fine. 62.5mm. Rims 5.9 - 6.3mm. thick. 592.6 gns. Plain edge. Not holed. Bright silver gray with minimal signs of handling. From the same obverse as the preceding two, same reverse as the immediately preceding.

*Ex Norm Pullen on August 22, 1977.*



Lot No. 188

- 188 **Edward Knox Elder Osage Medal, 1911. Silver.** 38.1mm. 363.3 gns. Bust of Osage Wah-She-Ha; crossed pipe and hatchet above clasped hands, inscriptions around. Choice Proof. Nicely toned. Holed as usual. Elder was a trader in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, seat of the Osage nation. He is said to have made a few (five?) medals in silver for presentation to the major Osage leaders and others in German silver (25?), brass (25?), copper (15?), and aluminum (400?).

*Ex Wayte Raymond Estate.*



UNIFACE TAMMANY MEDAL



Lot No. 189

- 189 **Tammany Medal.** Undated. Uniface. Lead. Irregular outline and mis-struck. 43.1mm. Two standing figures, native with pipe in cloud of tobacco smoke on left, European with Jacobean era tall hat on right, the pair shaking hands. Legend around indistinct. Plain edge.

*Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.*

END OF THE JOHN J. FORD, Jr. COLLECTION—PART 16



*Keokuk, Chief of the Sauk and Fox Nation*

# JOHN J. FORD, JR. COLLECTION

## COINS, MEDALS AND CURRENCY—Part XVI

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## Notes



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items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of STACK'S; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.

22. By purchasing in this sale, Buyer agrees that they shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever. In the event that a warranty is offered with respect to grade or state of preservation or condition, it shall be a specific warranty, in writing, signed by a member of STACK'S, and shall specify its terms and conditions and duration. If any numismatic item is damaged in its removal from encapsulation, or during its encapsulation, it is at the sole risk of the Purchaser. Because of the fungibility of numismatic items, any item removed from its holder may not be returned for any reason whatsoever.
23. (a) On any claim made by a bidder, STACK'S must be advised in writing sent within seven days after receipt of the material, or the date of the sale, whichever is the later; these dates apply whether or not the Buyer has received the material. The disputed property must be returned to STACK'S in the same condition as sold by STACK'S, in the same holder.  
(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of STACK'S or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If STACK'S, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and STACK'S shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be STACK'S sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, STACK'S, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. STACK'S, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or STACK'S, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, STACK'S shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. STACK'S at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by STACK'S at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, STACK'S shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by STACK'S to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from STACK'S and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give STACK'S thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time STACK'S may,

should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event STACK'S shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by STACK'S, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or STACK'S by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between STACK'S and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, STACK'S shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by STACK'S. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by STACK'S upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of STACK'S for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, STACK'S may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by STACK'S, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of STACK'S. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if STACK'S gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at STACK'S standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to STACK'S, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by STACK'S for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, STACK'S shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to STACK'S if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to STACK'S, Purchaser grants to STACK'S a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of STACK'S. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and **ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS** including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. STACK'S reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from STACK'S, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**







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